



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JAN. 30, 1953

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"STREAMLINE" STYMIED?

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



— your congress this week

Okay Complete with a final-curtain faint, the melodrama of "Charles Wilson and the Senate" came to an end. Wilson was confirmed as Secretary of Defense after he had volunteered to sell his \$2.5 million worth of stock in the company which formerly employed him--General Motors. Approval came on a vote of 77-6, with 13 Senators not casting ballots on the delayed nomination.

Republicans lined up solidly behind Wilson, voting to confirm him by a count of 47-0. Democrats voted in his favor 30-5. The five dissenting Democrats were Lehman (N.Y.), Smith (N.C.), Johnston (S.C.), Kilgore (W.Va.) and Neely (W.Va.). Also voting against Wilson was Morse (I Ore.), who fainted during the final debate.

In The Committees

Taxes--Chairman Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee said the group "definitely" will approve his bill cutting income tax rates by 11 per cent starting June 30, 1953.

Reorganization--Senate and House Committees approved bills to give Eisenhower authority to reorganize the executive branch of the federal government. But both bills would make it possible for either house to block reorganization plans by a vote of the majority of those voting, rather than by a majority of the entire Membership.

Again--The Senate Republican Policy Committee asked Sen. Byrd (D Va.) to continue as Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures.

Higher--The Senate Elections Subcommittee of the 82nd Congress urged that the limit on spending by one committee for national political campaigns be raised from \$3 million to \$10 million a year.

Money--The Senate Rules Committee approved requests for \$150,000 for the Internal Security Subcommittee, \$97,000 for the Immigration Subcommittee, \$75,000 for the Interstate Commerce Committee and \$23,000 for the Banking Committee.

Beef--A House committee urged that price ceilings and other controls on beef "be abandoned."

Grain--A Senate committee was told that grain imported as unfit for humans was made into flour.

Floor Action

By voice vote the Senate passed a bill to provide a second Undersecretary in the State Department to deal with administrative problems.

(The House Foreign Affairs Committee then approved the measure unanimously.)

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Revised Edition

Sen. Taft (R Ohio), principal author of the Taft-Hartley labor law passed by the 80th Congress, introduced five bills incorporating 16 amendments to the long-debated legislation.

Taft said the amendments were not "Administration" measures, but only the first of what he hoped would be many proposals from interested parties on which the Senate Labor Subcommittee, of which he is chairman, would hold hearings.

Lobby Law: "Unconstitutional"

District Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled in Washington that present lobby law provisions requiring lobbyists to register and report earnings are unconstitutional because of their penalties.

He said the penalties, which make it unlawful for a person to try to influence legislation for a period of three years after conviction, violate the right of citizens to petition Congress.

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GOP CONTROLS MOST LEGISLATURES

Balance Of Power In States Swings To Republicans In 1952 Election Sweep

Republicans made substantial gains in state legislatures as a result of the 1952 election, according to a CQ analysis.

Republicans won control of six more state senates and four more state houses than they had last year. Control of the legislatures, as a result of the November elections, is as follows:

State senates: Republican 29, Democratic 17.
State houses: Republican 27, Democratic 19.

The Minnesota legislature is non-partisan, as is Nebraska's unicameral legislature.

Most sweeping change in party control in a legislature was in Washington, where control changed from Democratic to Republican in both houses as a result of the 1952 election.

Party control in these state senates changed from Democratic to Republican: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Utah and Washington. The Rhode Island senate, which had been split 22-22, also went Republican.

Likewise, the Republicans gained control of three lower houses, at the expense of the Democrats, in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Washington. And the Utah state house, which had been tied at 30-30, went Republican following the 1952 election.

1950 LOSSES RECOUPED

Republican gains in state legislatures as a result of the 1952 election were substantial, but actually only a little more than balanced the GOP's 1950 losses. In that year, the Republicans gained seats in the U.S. Congress but lost considerable ground in both state senates and houses of representatives.

In 1949, the line-up in the state houses of representatives was the same as it is this year: Republican 27, Democratic 19. The state senate control was divided Republican 27, Democratic 18, and one tie, (Washington.)

The Democrats made considerable gains in 1950, and the line-up was nearly balanced with 23 Republican-controlled state senates, 22 Democratic, and a tie in Rhode Island; and 23 Republican-controlled state houses, 22 Democratic, and the tie in Utah.

In 1950, the Democrats won from the GOP control of the states senates in Connecticut, Delaware, and Missouri, and also control of the previously tied Washington senate.

That year Democrats also gained control of three state houses, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Washington.

Composition Of State Legislatures

R -- REPUBLICAN CONTROL
D -- DEMOCRAT CONTROL

	1953		1951		1949	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Ala.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Ariz.	R	D	D	D	D	D
Ark.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Calif.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Colo.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Conn.	R	R	D	R	R	R
Del.	R	R	D	R	R	R
Fla.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Ga.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Idaho	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ill.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ind.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Iowa	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kan.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ky.	D	D	D	D	D	D
La.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Maine	R	R	R	R	R	R
Md.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Mass.	R	R	R	D	R	R
Mich.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Minn.**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miss.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Mo.	D	R	D	D	R	R
Mont.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Neb.**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nev.	R	D	R	D	R	D
N.H.	R	R	R	R	R	R
N.J.	R	R	R	R	R	R
N.M.	D	D	D	D	D	D
N.Y.	R	R	R	R	R	R
N.C.	D	D	D	D	D	D
N.D.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ohio	R	R	R	R	R	R
Okla.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Ore.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Pa.	R	R	R	R	R	R
R.I.	R	D	Tie*	D	R	D
S.C.	D	D	D	D	D	D
S.D.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tenn.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Texas	D	D	D	D	D	D
Utah	R	R	D	Tie*	D	R
Vt.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Va.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Wash.	R	R	D	D	Tie*	R
W.Va.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Wis.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wyo.	R	R	R	R	R	R

**Legislature elected on non-political basis.

*Tie exists:

Rhode Island: 1951, Senate 22-22

Utah: 1951, House 30-30

Washington: 1949, Senate 23-23

NEW SEAWAY PROPOSAL FACES STIFF FIGHT

The St. Lawrence Seaway project--a subject of perennial sectional controversy in Congress--has been given a new look for 1953. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced Jan. 23 "a new version" of Seaway legislation (S 589). It eliminates provisions for federal construction of the proposed power project in the St. Lawrence River off northern New York and for deepening of the waterway to Duluth, Minn.

The bill would set up a St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, financed by self-liquidating bond issues, to construct a canal on U.S. ground at the 46-mile International Rapids section of the river. Dropping the power project would reduce the cost of the proposed legislation to \$100 million, instead of the \$566 million indicated in earlier bills, Wiley estimates. Under his 1953 plan, an agreement among the U.S. and Canadian governments, New York State and Ontario Province would permit New York and Ontario to build the hydro-electric project jointly.

The Development Corporation could not proceed with construction until it had assurances that Canada would complete its share of the work and that the power project would be built concurrently. It would be authorized to issue \$100 million in bonds, guaranteed by the U.S. government, and to negotiate an agreement with Canada on toll charges. Wiley said Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "definitely favors" U.S. participation in the Seaway and that President Eisenhower had in past years endorsed it.

A bipartisan group of 16 Senators joined Wiley in sponsoring S 589 (see chart, page 147). The new version also has been "reviewed and endorsed by leading pro-seaway groups and individuals" in the country, Wiley said. A similar bill (H J Res 104) was introduced in the House, Jan. 9, by Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.), Chairman of the Public Works Committee. Wiley and Dondero's Committees will handle the legislation.

50-YEAR HISTORY

The St. Lawrence Seaway project has been tossing around for some 50 years, and has come to record Senate votes four times in the last 19 years. In 1934 a treaty authorizing U.S.-Canadian construction of the project failed by 12 votes to win the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify it. The vote was 46-42. In 1941 an executive agreement between the two countries was negotiated but authorization was beaten down 2 years later in the Senate.

In 1948 and 1952, Seaway bills were recommitted by Senate roll-call votes, to the Foreign Relations Committee (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 338-41). Last year's vote was 43-40 for recommitment. The House has never had a roll-call showdown on the issue.

Canadian impatience with U.S. delays came to a head in December, 1951, when the legislature took steps to provide for all-Canadian construction of the Seaway. But the government has continued to press the U.S. to join the project. Meanwhile, New York State has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a license to build the power works with Ontario.

The Seaway would provide a deep-water channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, chiefly by

construction of locks and dams between Ogdensburg, N.Y. and Montreal. The proposed power plant, at Barnhard Island in the International Rapids, would provide electricity for northern New York and parts of New England.

MIDDLE WEST vs. EAST COAST

For years, the issue has aroused intense conflict between Middle Western interests anxious for cheaper transportation to the Atlantic and railroad and seaport interests on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, who fear loss of business. Private power companies have strenuously opposed government construction of the hydro-electric project. The federal government, including the military services, has pressed for the Seaway.

Among private groups promoting the Seaway have been the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, steel companies, the CIO, National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Farmers Union. The governors of Michigan and Wisconsin testified for the project in 1952. Opposition among national groups has been led by the National St. Lawrence Project Conference which is largely financed by the Association of American Railroads and also includes the National Coal Association, Association of American Ship Owners and American National Livestock Association, among others. The AFL, United Mine Workers and railroad brotherhoods oppose the Seaway, as do business groups in such ports as New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans and Houston.

In 1952 a Seaway bill including the power project was reported out without recommendation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after it had divided 6-6 on a motion to report the bill favorably. Committee approval this year seems likely. Eleven of the 15 members voted in 1952 against recommitting the Seaway bill and seven are co-sponsors of this year's S 589 (Wiley, Taft, Tobey, Langer, Ferguson, Green and Humphrey).

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said Jan. 28 he declined to join as a co-sponsor of the legislation authorizing the Seaway because of its limited scope. He added that he was drawing up an amendment to provide for an ocean-going channel all the way to Lake Superior. This would be similar to measures of prior years.

How would the Wiley bill fare on the Senate floor? On the basis of the 1952 vote, Senators returned to the 83rd Congress were 42-38 against the Seaway. Of the 16 freshmen (who could determine the outcome), only three are on the record: Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) is a sponsor of Wiley's bill; John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), in a previous term, voted for the 1948 recommitment motion; and J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), as a member of the House Public Works Committee, voted in 1951 to table the Seaway bill.

The proposal for a limited, self-financing project may alter the views of some Senators, though the railroads and seaport interests presumably will continue their opposition. On the other hand, the fact that S 589 calls for construction only at the eastern end of the St. Lawrence may cool off some supporters. Previous bills included provisions for deepening the waterway between the upper and lower Great Lakes. It is possible, says the Farmers Union Weekly Report, that Wiley may "become famous as 'the Senator from Wisconsin who dug a canal for Michigan'."



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

Following are bills introduced in Congress from Jan. 20 through Jan. 27, arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- *EASTLAND (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.) S 595.....1/23/53. Increase level of price support for 1953 and 1954 crops of any basic agricultural commodity. Agriculture.
MUNDT (R S.D.) S 627.....1/26/53. Provide for control of noxious weeds on federally owned or controlled lands. Interior.

- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2084.....1/26/53. Amend Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or adjust and improve their farming practices. Agriculture.
FISHER (D Tex.) HR 2093.....1/26/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to strengthen American agriculture and reduce cost of price support operations. Agriculture
HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 2105.....1/26/53. Provide for sale of certain lands in Ouachita and Ozark National Forests. Agriculture.
HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 2106.....1/26/53. Make provisions re disposition of moneys received from national forests. Agriculture.
LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 2115.....1/26/53. Provide for control of noxious weeds on federally owned or controlled lands. Agriculture.
RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 2136.....1/26/53. Suspend federal price support for agricultural commodities during the present emergency. Agriculture.
SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2143.....1/26/53. Increase level of price support for 1953 and 1954 crops of any basic agricultural commodity. Agriculture.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- *KILGORE (D W.Va.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 544.....1/21/53. Assist states in removal of adult illiteracy by development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.

- PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 2133.....1/26/53. Provide for demonstration of public-library service in areas without such service or with inadequate facilities. Labor.
REECE (R Tenn.) HR 2139.....1/26/53. Assist the states in removal of adult illiteracy by development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.
SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2142.....1/26/53. Authorize General Services Administration, as adjunct to federal public-works program, to make loans and grants for the construction, remodeling, improvement, extension of school facilities. Public Works.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 601.....1/23/53. Protect health and welfare by restoring authority for factory inspections under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Labor.

- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2070.....1/26/53. Amend title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.
BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 2062.....1/26/53. Permit coordination of Wisconsin retirement fund with the federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.
BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 2063.....1/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to prescribe circumstances under which federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to state and local employees who are covered by retirement systems. Ways and Means.

- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2081.....1/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$100 per month without deductions being made from their benefits. Ways and Means.
ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2087.....1/26/53. Repeal sec. 3 (g) of Social Security Act amendments of 1952, giving permanent effect to those provisions relating to preservation of federal old-age and survivors insurance rights of individuals while permanently and totally disabled. Ways and Means.
HILL (R Colo.) HR 2107.....1/26/53. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase monthly insurance benefits for spouses and to increase widow's, widower's and mother's insurance benefits. Ways and Means.
KING (D Calif.) HR 2111.....1/26/53. Provide that individual entitled to monthly benefit under title II of Social Security Act shall not be deprived of that benefit because of work performed by him or by person on whose wage record that benefit is based. Ways and Means.
MILLER (R Neb.) HR 2123.....1/26/53. Provide for treatment of users of narcotics in D.C. D.C.
MILLER (D Calif.) HR 2124.....1/26/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.
PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 2134.....1/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the age requirement from 65 to 60. Ways and Means.
RAINS (D Ala.) HR 2064.....1/26/53. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 2063.
REES (R Kan.) HR 1999.....1/22/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that spouse, of an individual who has been awarded disability annuity, shall be entitled to a spouse's annuity if such spouse has attained age of 65. Commerce.
RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2000.....1/22/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for permanently and totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.
VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2150.....1/26/53. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that any person covered under old-age and survivors insurance is entitled to same primary and survivors rights during period of disability as he would be entitled to, had he attained retirement age on date of such period of disability. Ways and Means.

HOUSING

- CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2 Res 127.....1/23/53. Amend section 2 (a) of National Housing Act. Banking and Currency.

- MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2125.....1/26/53. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION--STATE DEPARTMENT

- LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 47.....1/23/53. Increase limit of expenditures for review of administration of Trading With the Enemy Act. Rules.
*WILEY (R Wis.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S Res 44.....1/23/53. Extend authority for investigation re effectiveness of foreign information programs. Foreign Relations.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 600.....1/23/53. Permit, in certain cases, children under 18 years of age, who are to be adopted in U.S., to enter U.S. as nonquota immigrants. Judiciary.
LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 48.....1/23/53. Provide additional authorization for Judiciary Committee in connection with immigration and naturalization. Rules.
CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2076.....1/26/53. Authorize issuance of 328,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees, German expellees and natives of Italy, Greece and Netherlands. Judiciary.
LYLE (D Tex.) HR 2118.....1/26/53. Provide for naturalization of certain Mexican citizens who serve in armed forces during period of Korean hostilities, beginning June 27, 1950. Judiciary.
SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 2004.....1/22/53. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for naturalization of aliens who serve in armed forces in or around Korea for 6 months or more. Judiciary.
SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 2005.....1/22/53. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for naturalization of aliens who serve on active duty in armed forces in or around Korea for six months or more. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- ADDONIZIO (R N.J.) H Con Res 25.....1/26/53. Express sense of Congress re recent wave of anti-Semitism in Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs.
- BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 2072.....1/26/53. Amend Foreign Trade Zones Act. Ways and Means.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 23.....1/22/53. Express abhorrence of use of anti-Semitism by Soviet Union and its satellites. Foreign Affairs.
- LANE (D Mass.) H Res 104.....1/20/53. Create select committee to conduct an investigation of alleged atrocities committed on members of armed forces of U.S. since Korean conflict. Rules.

Labor

- *MURRAY (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (I Ore.) S 603.....1/23/53. Prohibit labor espionage. Judiciary.
- TAFT (R Ohio) S 655.....1/26/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.
- TAFT (R Ohio) S 656.....1/26/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act re building and construction industry. Labor.
- TAFT (R Ohio) S 657.....1/26/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide for improved procedures of National Labor Relations Board and to expedite its disposition of cases. Labor.
- TAFT (R Ohio) S 658.....1/26/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.
- TAFT (R Ohio) S 659.....1/26/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2078.....1/26/53. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 hourly minimum wage. Labor.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2099.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 13 (c) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit, under certain circumstances, employment of child labor in harvesting of agricultural commodities during school hours. Labor.
- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2102.....1/26/53. Provide that where goods are shipped to consignees inside states where produced, the fact that state lines are crossed in transit shall not result in application of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to employees producing such goods. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 50.....1/27/53. Extend authority of committee on Armed Services for hearings and investigations. Rules.
- BUTLER (R Md.) S 592.....1/23/53. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Armed Services.
- CASE (R S.D.) S 622.....1/26/53. Authorize Secretary of Defense to make a monetary allowance in lieu of headstones or markers for certain graves. Armed Services.
- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 678.....1/27/53. Authorize President to present, in name of Congress, a Congressional Medal of Honor to John C. Reynolds. Armed Services.
- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 679.....1/27/53. Authorize presentation of Distinguished Service Cross to John C. Reynolds. Armed Services.
- SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 647.....1/26/53. Establish U.S. Air Academy within State of Florida. Armed Services.
- DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1984.....1/22/53. Authorize appointment of X-ray technicians as commissioned officers in Army and Navy Medical Corps. Armed Services.
- KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2112.....1/26/53. Amend subsection (a) of sec. 6 of War Claims Act of 1948 to include claims of certain American citizens who served in armed forces of any government allied with U.S. during World War II, and who were taken prisoner of war. Commerce.
- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2151.....1/26/53. Provide for Reserve Officers Training Corps. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

- BEALL (R Md.) S 610.....1/23/53. Authorize acquisition of National Civil Defense Training Center for the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Armed Services.
- *SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Bridges (R N.H.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnson (D Tex.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Stennis (D Miss.), Malone (R Nev.) (by request) S 605.....1/23/53. Provide for administration and discipline of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

- THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 2006.....1/22/53. Strengthen national security and common defense by providing for maintenance of adequate domestic tin-smelting industry. Ways and Means.

VETERANS

- *BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) S 631.....1/26/53. Permit veterans to suspend or delay their programs of education or training under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to perform service as missionaries. Labor.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 609.....1/23/53. Amend subparagraph (c), par. 1, part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to establish presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 3 years from separation from service. Armed Services.

- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 2067.....1/26/53. Authorize administrator of Veterans Affairs to make payments on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain veterans who have suffered permanent loss of vision in one eye. Veterans'.
- DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1989.....1/22/53. Provide for relief of certain pharmacists employed in Veterans Administration. Veterans'.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2088.....1/26/53. Extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs under title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to make additional funds available. Veterans'.
- EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 1993.....1/22/53. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to assure right to judicial review. Veterans'.
- EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 1994.....1/22/53. Provide for review of certain decisions of Board of Veterans Appeals. Veterans'.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2097.....1/26/53. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to extend period of presumption of service connection in case of pulmonary tuberculosis from 3 to 7 years. Veterans'.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2100.....1/26/53. Amend part VII of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a) to extend period during which vocational rehabilitation training may be afforded certain hospitalized or otherwise incapacitated veterans. Veterans'.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2101.....1/26/53. Provide equal rates of compensation payable for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities. Veterans'.
- HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 2104.....1/26/53. Make provisions re payment of World War Veterans adjusted compensation in certain cases of veterans' continued absence from home for a period of 15 years. Ways and Means.
- KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 2110.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Armed Services.
- LONG (D La.) HR 2114.....1/26/53. Amend law pertaining to furnishing of automobiles to certain disabled veterans by extending its provisions to World War I veterans and by providing \$50 a month additional compensation to such veterans. Veterans'.
- NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 2126.....1/26/53. Amend subsection 602 (j) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. Veterans'.
- REED (R N.Y.) HR 2137.....1/26/53. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in U.S. armed forces in Mexico or on its borders during periods from May 9, 1916 and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans'.
- RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2001.....1/22/53. Provide for construction of Veterans Administration hospitals. Veterans'.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2002.....1/22/53. (by request) Amend part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to extend period during which vocational rehabilitation training may be afforded certain disabled veterans of World War II. Veterans'.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2003.....1/22/53. Liberalize definition, of widow of World War I veteran, governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans'.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 2140.....1/26/53. Provide special pension for certain persons awarded medals for extraordinary heroism while serving with armed forces of U.S. and for their widows, in certain cases. Veterans'.
- TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 2146.....1/26/53. Authorize issuance of national service life insurance to certain veterans who apply during 1954. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

- AIKEN (R Vt.) S J Res 24.....1/23/53. Designate third Thursday in October as Agricultural Day. Judiciary.
- McCARTHY (R Wis.) S J Res 128.....1/23/53. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1953, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.
- POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 29.....1/24/53. Similar to McCARTHY (R Wis.), S J Res 128.
- SMITH (R N.J.) S 667.....1/27/53. Amend act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association, approved May 31, 1920, to change name to Theodore Roosevelt Association. Judiciary.
- SMITH (D N.C.) S 677.....1/27/53. Incorporate National Conference on Citizenship. Judiciary.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 2069.....1/26/53. Provide for reinterment in special plot in Arlington National Cemetery of remains of last-known survivors of wars and major armed conflicts in which U.S. has been or may be engaged. Interior.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1985.....1/22/53. Incorporate National Safety Council. Judiciary.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 2094.....1/26/53. Designate second Saturday in October in each year as National Farmers Day. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) H J Res 149.....1/26/53. Designate third Thursday in October as Agricultural Day. Judiciary.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 2113.....1/26/53. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine powers of said corporation and rights and uses of name. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H J Res 151.....1/26/53. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H J Res 152.....1/26/53. Declare inauguration day to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2152.....1/26/53. Provide for incorporation of National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America. Judiciary.

WARBURTON (R Del.) H J Res 145.....1/20/53. Designate period beginning on Sunday before Thanksgiving Day and ending on Sunday after Thanksgiving Day of each year as Homemakers Week. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) H Res 113.....1/26/53. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct thorough studies and investigations of all matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee. Rules.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2090.....1/26/53. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 1995.....1/22/53. Provide for compensation of employees of committees of House of Representatives and amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Administration.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 108.....1/22/53. Provide for compensation of committee employees. Administration.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2109.....1/26/53. Provide for televising and broadcasting of, and regulations for, the conduct of hearings and activities of committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 120.....1/26/53. Amend rule XXXIV of House of Representatives to provide for televising and broadcasting sessions of House of Representatives. Rules.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) H Res 115.....1/26/53. Authorize Education and Labor Committee to conduct studies re matters within its jurisdiction, under rule XI, clause 6 of Rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) H Res 116.....1/26/53. Provide funds for studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 115. Administration.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 2129.....1/26/53. Require members of Congress to file an annual financial statement. Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

BYRD (D Va.) S J Res 30.....1/26/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re appropriations. Judiciary.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), George (D Ga.), Hoey (D N.C.), Smith (D N.C.), Robertson (D Va.), Ellender (D La.), Long (D La.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S J Res 25.....1/23/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re qualifications of electors. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H J Res 146.....1/22/53. Propose equal rights amendment to Constitution of U.S. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2079.....1/26/53. Require Members of Congress and other officers and employees of U.S. and members of political parties to file statements disclosing amount and sources of their incomes, value of assets and dealings in securities and commodities. Judiciary.

GROSS (R Iowa) H J Res 147.....1/22/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 148.....1/26/53. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

LYLE (D Tex.) H J Res 150.....1/26/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS & PRISONS

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 565.....1/21/53. Permit compelling of testimony under certain conditions and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 635.....1/26/53. Amend chap. 27 of Internal Revenue Code to provide penalties for failure to file returns, submit information or pay taxes as required in certain cases by such chapter. Finance.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 636.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 3731 of title 18 U.S. Code, re appeals by U.S. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Tobey (R N.H.) S J Res 31.....1/26/53. Establish Federal Crime Commission. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Tobey (R N.H.) S Con Res 5.....1/26/53. Establish joint committee to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 675.....1/27/53. Amend sec. 2312 of title 18 U.S. Code to extend punishment of transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to trailers or semitrailers. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 688.....1/27/53. Divide State of Florida into three judicial districts defining the territory embraced in each and fix time of holding terms of court. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 637.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 284 of title 18 U.S. Code to further prohibit former officers and employees of U.S. from acting as counsel, attorney or agent in matters connected with their former office or employment. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 636.....1/26/53. Strengthen law re bribery and graft. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1976.....1/22/53. Amend title 28 U.S. Code to permit registration of judgments in or from District Court for Territory of Alaska. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2091.....1/26/53. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 2117.....1/26/53. Provide that members of bar of U.S. district courts shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 611.....1/23/53. Provide for investigation and study by Interstate Commerce Commission of adequacy, conveniences and reasonableness of fares in District of Columbia. Commerce.

CASE (R S.D.) S 545.....1/21/53. Increase to five the number of Commissioners of D.C. D.C.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 588.....1/23/53. Provide for regulation of fares for transportation of school children in D.C. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 568.....1/21/53. Establish a policy re granting of special exemption to organizations and corporations from taxes imposed by laws of D.C. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 1980.....1/22/53. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to construct a bridge over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

BENNETT (R Utah) S 573.....1/23/53. Discontinue Postal Savings System established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 stat. 814). Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Johnston (D S.C.) S 586.....1/23/53. Repeal certain laws authorizing Postmaster General with approval of Interstate Commerce Commission to revise parcel post rates, size, limits, zones and other conditions of mailability. Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Johnston (D S.C.) S Res 49.....1/23/53. Provide for investigation of certain matters re postal rates and charges in handling mail matter. Civil Service.

*CASE (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.) S 612.....1/23/53. Provide for collection of internal-revenue taxes and customs duties and for the administration of internal revenue and customs laws by an agency independent of Dept. of Treasury. Finance.

CASE (R S.D.) S 623.....1/26/53. Organize State Dept. in interest of economy, efficiency, and more effective administration of foreign affairs. Government Operations.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 541.....1/21/53. Extend detention benefits under War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with U.S. Judiciary.

*McCARNEY (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.) S 597.....1/23/53. Amend and extend Reorganization Act of 1949. Government Operations.

McCARNEY (R Wis.) S 608.....1/23/53. Authorize an increase in per diem allowance of agents assigned to protection of President of U.S. Government Operations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 574.....1/23/53. Extend time for transmitting reorganization plans under Reorganization Act of 1949. Government Operations.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1973.....1/22/53. Amend act to authorize certain administrative expenses in government service. Government Operations.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 2073.....1/26/53. Establish Government Service University. Labor.

BROWN (R Ohio) HR 1979.....1/22/53. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before April 1, 1955. Government Operations.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 2077.....1/26/53. Amend limitation upon total compensation of certain rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1987.....1/22/53. Authorize erection of memorial fountain to Pierre Charles L'Enfant in City of Washington. Administration.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2089.....1/26/53. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2092.....1/26/53. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with other federal property. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2096.....1/26/53. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 2121.....1/26/53. Provide for establishment of Food and Drug district office at Detroit, Mich. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 2135.....1/26/53. Establish temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2147.....1/26/53. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.). HR 2096.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2149.....1/26/53. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.). HR 2096.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) H Res 110.....1/22/53. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to conduct an investigation of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Rules.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BYRD (D Va.) S 632.....1/26/53. Authorize acceptance for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park of school-board land in exchange for park land. Interior.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S J Res 126.....1/23/53. Extend certain authority of Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Housing Administration to Guam and Hawaii. Banking and Currency.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 666.....1/27/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands and rights-of-way in State of Wyoming to town of Jackson, Wyo. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 617.....1/26/53. Validate certain conveyances made by Central Pacific Railway Co. and Southern Pacific Railway Co. re certain portions of right-of-way in State of California acquired from U.S. Interior.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 620.....1/26/53. Provide authorization for certain uses of public lands. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 548.....1/21/53. Amend act authorizing negotiation and ratification of contracts with certain Indians of Sioux Tribe to extend time for negotiation and approval of such contracts. Interior.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 630.....1/26/53. Authorize conveyance for public school purposes of certain federal land in Gettysburg National Military Park. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1974.....1/22/53. Amend third par., sec. 4, chap. 1, title 1, of act making further provision for civil government for Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1975.....1/22/53. Extend Federal Declaratory Judgments Act to Territory of Alaska. Judiciary.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) H Res 114.....1/26/53. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate administration of national parks and national monuments. Rules.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 1996.....1/22/53. Authorize purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 2122.....1/26/53. Provide for conveyance to State of Nebraska of certain real property known as Fort Robinson in Sioux County, Neb. Agriculture.

MILLER (R Neb.) H Res 109.....1/22/53. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.

MILLER (R Neb.) H Res 117.....1/26/53. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 109. Administration.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 2127.....1/26/53. Pay tribal funds to issue of members of Ojibway or Chippewa Tribe. Interior.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 2130.....1/26/53. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. Interior.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 2132.....1/26/53. Transfer to Indian tribes of Arizona control over their tribal funds. Interior.

STAUFFER (R Pa.) HR 2144.....1/26/53. Authorize conveyance for public-school purposes of certain federal land in Gettysburg National Military Park. Interior.

INTERNAL SECURITY

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 46.....1/23/53. Increase limit of expenditures in connection with internal security of U.S. Rules.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2085.....1/26/53. Require Attorney General to compile and maintain list of subversive organizations. Judiciary.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 119.....1/26/53. Provide funds for operation of Un-American Activities Committee. Administration.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 626.....1/26/53. Make provision re labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in U.S. and require certain information to appear on menus of public eating places serving such trout. Commerce.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 633.....1/26/53. Establish 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 540.....1/21/53. Establish beyond doubt that under Robinson-Patman Act, it is complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for seller to show that price differential has been made in good faith to meet low price of competitor. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 538.....1/20/53. Amend sec. 311 of Communications Act. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 539.....1/20/53. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to make mandatory the installation of certain railroad communication systems. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 602.....1/23/53. Provide for greater safety of life and property at sea by authorizing Secretary of Treasury to prescribe rules for loading, stowage and securing of grain and other bulk cargoes. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 41.....1/20/53. Authorize investigation of certain problems re interstate and foreign commerce by members of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee or subcommittee. Rules.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1978.....1/22/53. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 2075.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers to grant free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2082.....1/26/53. Require identification of cotton products for protection and benefit of consumers and producers. Commerce.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 2108.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 902 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act so that penalties provided therein will apply to violations of Civil Aeronautics safety regulations. Commerce.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 2065.....1/26/53. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.). HR 2066.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 1998.....1/22/53. Promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads and protect public by requiring certain railroad common carriers to install and maintain communications systems. Commerce.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2138.....1/26/53. Restore right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins, return control over public purse to the people, and maintain domestic gold coin standard. Banking and Currency.

CONTROLS

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 42.....1/21/53. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to make investigation of problems re economic mobilization and stabilization, banking and housing policies, federal loan policies, war disaster insurance. Rules.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 45.....1/23/53. Extend authority for study and investigation of fuel reserves. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 624.....1/26/53. Facilitate management of certain land and recreational resources of reclamation projects in or adjacent to national forests of South Dakota. Interior.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 1972.....1/22/53. Facilitate development, management and use of public-use areas and facilities and the improvement of wild life habitat on national forests. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1977.....1/22/53. Amend sec. 9 of act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources. Agriculture.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 1990.....1/22/53. Provide for protection of striped bass. Merchant Marine.
 LYLE (D Tex.) HR 2120.....1/26/53. Amend Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

CASE (R.S.D.) S 546.....1/21/53. Authorize payment for losses sustained by owners of wells in vicinity of Cold Brook Dam by reason of lowering level of water in such wells as result of construction of Cold Brook Dam. Public Works.
 *HUNT (D Wyo.), Case (R.S.D.) S 644.....1/26/53. Provide that certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with repayment contracts with the Deaver Willwood and Belle Fourche irrigation districts shall be nonreimbursable. Interior.
 *KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 646.....1/26/53. Authorize construction of works to restore Palo Verde irrigation district, Calif., a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Columbia River. Interior.
 *WATKINS (R Utah), Dworshak (R Idaho), Welker (R Idaho), Hunt (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah) S 645.....1/26/53. Authorize preliminary examinations for runoff, water flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. Public Works.
 *WILEY (R Wis.), Taft (R Ohio), McCarthy (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.), Aiken (R Vt.), Murray (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Young (R N.D.), Tobey (R N.H.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Hill (D Ala.), Langer (R N.D.) S 589.....1/23/53. Provide for creation of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of seaway in U.S. territory. Foreign Relations.
 WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 639.....1/26/53. Provide for abandonment of certain part of federal project for the Broadkill River in Delaware. Public Works.
 WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 640.....1/26/53. Provide for installation and maintenance of an electric-lighting system on south bank of Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Public Works.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 2071.....1/26/53. Provide for construction of flood-control works on Coal Creek and its tributaries in Tennessee. Public Works.
 DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1986.....1/22/53. Provide for construction of highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.
 D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 1991.....1/22/53. Make certain provisions re certain construction cost adjustments in connection with Greenfields Division of Sun River irrigation project, Mont. Interior.
 HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2098.....1/26/53. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by reason of fluctuations in water level of the Lake of the Woods. Judiciary.
 HAGEN (R Minn.) H Con Res 26.....1/26/53. Create joint Congressional committee to conduct an investigation and study of feasibility of constructing a new and modern post-office building in District of Columbia. Rules.
 LYLE (D Tex.) HR 2116.....1/26/53. Provide for preliminary examination of streams in vicinity of Alice, Tex., with view to improvement in flood control. Public Works.
 OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 1997.....1/22/53. Authorize Chief of Engineers to re-evaluate certain rivers and harbors and flood-control projects in order to determine advisability of prosecuting such projects to completion. Public Works.
 WARBURTON (R Del.) HR 1969.....1/20/53. Authorize construction of highway bridge across Chesapeake & Delaware Canal at Summit, Del. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

*BUTLER (R Neb.), Schoepfel (R Kan.) S 594.....1/23/53. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by a jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Finance.
 *KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 564.....1/21/53. Require certain individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information re net worth in connection with their income tax returns. Finance.
 *KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 634.....1/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records. Judiciary.
 *KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 671.....1/27/53. Amend sec. 9 (b) of Atomic Energy Act of 1946 re exemption of activities of Atomic Energy Commission from state and local taxation. Atomic Energy.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 1971.....1/22/53. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption and exemption for dependents from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.
 ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 2068.....1/26/53. Provide additional exemption, for income tax purposes, in case of scoutmasters. Ways and Means.
 BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 2074.....1/26/53. Allow widows and certain other persons to deduct for income tax purposes amounts paid in providing for care of children under certain circumstances. Ways and Means.
 COLE (R N.Y.) HR 1981.....1/22/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re taxability of proceeds from stock sold by individuals in order that they may enter government service. Ways and Means.
 COLE (R N.Y.) HR 2066.....1/26/53. Facilitate wine production and re-codify, modify and improve present requirements of internal revenue law. Ways and Means.
 CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 1982.....1/22/53. Amend sec. 443 (a) of Internal Revenue Code re average base period net income--change in products or services. Ways and Means.
 DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1983.....1/22/53. Equalize taxation on earned income, encourage individual financing of social security and encourage individual ownership of government bonds. Ways and Means.
 DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1988.....1/22/53. Equalize taxation by imposing income taxes on cooperative corporations and on business income of certain other tax-exempt corporations and organizations. Ways and Means.
 DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1992.....1/22/53. Provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on fermented malt liquor lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of 1951 floods. Ways and Means.
 ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2080.....1/26/53. Provide for deduction from gross income, for income-tax purposes, of expenses incurred by farmers for purpose of soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.
 ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2083.....1/26/53. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to moving-picture theaters. Ways and Means.
 ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2086.....1/26/53. Provide income-tax exemptions for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. Ways and Means.
 HYDE (R Md.) HR 2103.....1/26/53. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.
 LYLE (D Tex.) HR 2119.....1/26/53. Amend sec. 112 (f) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that sale of cattle necessitated by drought conditions shall be deemed an involuntary conversion of property. Ways and Means.
 OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 2128.....1/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide an income tax deduction for depreciation of personal residences. Ways and Means.
 PASSMAN (D La.) HR 2131.....1/26/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including spouse, dependent, old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.
 SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 2141.....1/26/53. Permit deduction, for income-tax purposes, of certain expenses incurred by widows in providing care for their children while they are at work. Ways and Means.
 TALLE (R Iowa) HR 2145.....1/26/53. Exempt certain non-profit organizations from the tax imposed on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables. Ways and Means.
 UTT (R Calif.) HR 2148.....1/26/53. Similar to PASSMAN (D La.), HR 2131.
 WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2153.....1/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain beneficiary associations from tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

Jan. 20 - Jan. 27

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 243. Amend P.L. 73 (81st Congress) to provide for a second Under-secretary of State, for Administration. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 23. Passed Senate, amended to limit term to Dec. 31, 1954, Jan. 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S Res 22. Extend to June 30, 1953, authority of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study organization and operation of ICC. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 20. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 20.
- S Res 23. Continue until June 30, 1953, authority of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to make certain transportation studies. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 20. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 20.
- S Res 41. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction and authorize expenditure of \$125,000. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 20. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 20.
- S Res 42. Provide for investigation of problems re economic mobilization and stabilization, banking and housing. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 21. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 21.
- S Res 46. Increase by \$150,000 limit of expenditures for Judiciary Committee re internal security of the U.S. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 23. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 23.
- S Res 47. Increase by \$50,000 limit of expenditures for Judiciary Committee re examination and review of administration of Trading With the Enemy Act. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 23. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 23.
- S Res 48. Authorize expenditure of \$97,000 by Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee, for cost of studies and investigations coming within its jurisdiction. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 23. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 23.
- S Res 50. Extend until March 17, 1953, authority of Armed Services Committee to hold hearings and investigations. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Armed Services reported Jan. 27. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 23.

A CONGRESSMAN'S VIEW

Here is a New Jersey Republican's report to his constituents (released Jan. 29) on one phase of the ceremonies at the Jan. 20 Inauguration.

BY REP. ROBERT W. KEAN

The top of her head barely cleared the rostrum as she sang the "Star Spangled Banner." "Millions of people watching the Inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower were moved by the voice of the colored singer, Dorothy Maynor.

A Rabbi, Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, offered prayer during the Inaugural ceremony.

At the same time, two and a half million Jews waited apprehensively behind the Iron Curtain. The Communist purge had begun.

There was tension in South Africa. Though numerically they are in the minority the whites are in control. Darker men are showing resentment to discrimination.

Most Americans have become incensed about pogroms and other prejudice-inspired acts abroad. Many feel that the situation in parts of the South is not a true reflection of American ideals.

It is difficult for this Congressman to understand exactly how Rabbi Silver might have felt if he stopped to think that someone listening to him questioned his presence. It is even hard to grasp entirely Dorothy Maynor's reaction, knowing that, although she sang for the President and the nation on Inauguration Day, she was in a city in which a color line is often drawn...

While Dorothy Maynor sang and Rabbi Silver led the nation in prayer a realization came to mind:

"The will of the American people is being expressed here. Most of the people of America want a Negro and a Jew to play important roles in the country's greatest ceremony. Otherwise Dorothy Maynor and Rabbi Silver wouldn't be here."

"Politics and politicians must satisfy the people in a democracy if they want to hold their office. They reflect the will of the people, especially when they are standing before them. This is what the great majority of Americans want--this is what counts. Now we must continue working to convert the minority to the fact that all Americans must stand equal before their fellow citizens as they do before their God."

"Congress...Affects Us All"

Why do Congressmen write newsletters? Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) explains in his Jan. 19 release:

"Four years ago today I wrote my first weekly report to you. This is how it began:

"Everything that Congress does or does not do, affects us all. Congress can raise or lower the price of ham and eggs -- your payroll or your pay check -- build a road or a dam -- divert a river -- affect the schools, the health, or the housing in your local community. Congress can declare peace or war. It can even set your watch. Congress is as local as the City Hall or the County Courthouse. Therefore, your Congressman ought to tell you what is taking place and what he is doing about it. It is for that reason I want to send you a brief report each week through your newspaper."

"...I am glad to be starting (these reports) again."

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), in a Jan. 24 release rapped "liberals" in Congress for proposing "force bills masquerading themselves as civil rights" measures. He said, "I consider them dangerous and illegal invasions of states rights and the governmental concept of our founding fathers, as embodied in the Constitution."

In a Jan. 22 newsletter, Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) told his constituents: "Your Congressman feels that the most effective antidote to the Kremlin's starting ... war is the U.S.-reinforced promise of immediate retribution. Russia would be laid to waste. Realizing that ought to permit a settlement that would turn the sword of atomic power into a plowshare for the benefit of all mankind."

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) said in a Jan. 22 newsletter: "Time enough has been wasted on the United Nations as now constituted to convince the most skeptical that through the United Nations there is absolutely no hope of world peace."

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) declared in a Jan. 26 report: "Eisenhower may succeed in many things if he is not blocked or hampered too much by many members of his own party whose past record of obstructionism and narrow vision doesn't give great confidence of the support he will need..."

Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.) noted in his newsletter Jan. 28, "Frankly, the situation in regard to agriculture is not good. We in the agricultural Mid-west are on the fringe of an economic depression."

FUNDS STATEMENT

Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) Jan. 26 offered a bill (HR 2129) requiring Members of Congress to file annual financial statements of their earnings and holdings. The measure was sent to the House Judiciary Committee. O'Hara said he wasn't too optimistic about its chances of passage "although I can't see why anyone would be against it."



CONANT UPHOLDS DISSENTERS

A warning that colleges and universities in America would be threatened if a hunt for subversives in education turned into a probe of "unorthodox" thinking was voiced Jan. 26 by Dr. James Bryant Conant, outgoing president of Harvard University. Conant has been nominated to be U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

Conant said "It would be a sad day for the United States if the tradition of dissent were driven out of the universities."

Any educators engaged in subversive activities deserve to be ferreted out and prosecuted, Conant said. "But in so doing," he added, "I trust they will not create an atmosphere in which professors would be afraid to speak freely on public issues."

SPENDING LIMIT 'THREAT'

Retired Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey, president of the Aircraft Industries Association, said Jan. 26 the possibility of a limit on the spending of money already appropriated by Congress is "one of the most serious threats to our security."

In a statement prepared for the American Legion, Ramsey said that from the standpoint of the aircraft production program, any significant downward revision of the proposed expenditure rate would be "little short of catastrophic."

ASKS BROADER SOCIAL SECURITY

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce announced Jan. 24 its 3,200 members have voted overwhelmingly for a "sweeping expansion of the social security program to cover all working and retired persons."

The Chamber said its proposal would extend social security benefits to five million aged persons who have not qualified under the present program and most of whom receive relief checks under a combined federal-state old age assistance program.

Enactment of its proposals by Congress, the statement added, would mean eliminating federal subsidy of state relief programs for the aged, extending coverage of old age and survivors benefits to all gainfully employed, and financing benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis thereby establishing a direct relation between income and outgo.

CHARGE RUSSIAN VIOLATION

The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times said Jan. 29 that a registered agent for the Soviet Union in the U.S. violated a federal law dealing with propaganda for more than 3½ years as a result of an agreement with the Justice Department.

The newspaper declared that from April 1948, to Jan. 1952 not one item from the Four Continent Book Corp., 55 West 56th St., New York City, was labeled as propaganda nor was any sample of propaganda filed with the Justice Department.

"A memorandum, indicating unanimous agreement by the Department representatives, excused Four Continent from labeling propaganda if sold as single copies or to a customer in the store," according to the newspaper.

William E. Foley, chief, Internal Security and Foreign Agents Registration Section of Justice, was quoted as saying the memorandum was canceled in January, 1952.

WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL

Gerald D. Morgan, Washington attorney, has resigned from the Hamel, Park & Saunders law firm in the Capital to be legislative counsel at the White House, it was announced Jan. 27.

Morgan was formerly a partner in the law firm of Morgan and Calhoun. Both Morgan and his firm registered as lobbyists for the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation in 1950, then withdrew their registration a year later. His firm handled more than a dozen clients that were registered under the lobby law, including Avon Products, Inc., National Tax Equality Assn., Stanley Home Products and others.

Prior to his entrance into private practice, Morgan served on the staff of several Congressional committees and, according to his own testimony, "played a major part in drafting most of the important labor legislation enacted since the Wagner Act, including the Taft-Hartley Act."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS

A bill (S 692) making discrimination in employment unlawful was introduced Jan. 29 by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and co-sponsored by a bipartisan group of 18 other Senators. The bill was virtually identical to the so-called Humphrey-Ives bill approved last year by the Senate Labor Committee but never debated on the floor (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, pp. 235-6). It would set up an Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission to administer the act.

Co-sponsors of S 692 were: Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives, John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), William Langer (R N.D.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Another civil rights bill (S 703), declaring unprovoked violence against servicemen a federal offense, was introduced by Lehman and co-sponsored by 18 Senators:

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Douglas, Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Green, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Humphrey, Kennedy, Kilgore, Langer, Magnuson, Morse, Murray, Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore, Saltonstall, and Tobey.



State Of Union Conference.

President Eisenhower met with GOP Congressional leaders at the White House Jan. 26 to discuss his State of the Union message, scheduled for Feb. 2, and the legislative program which it will outline in detail.

Conferring with the President were Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and Reps. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) and Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.). Also present were Vice President Richard M. Nixon, White House Assistant Sherman Adams, and Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, Administration liaison with Congress.

After the conference, which Taft called "harmonious," Speaker Martin announced that President Eisenhower would deliver his State of the Union message before a Joint Session of Congress at 12:30 p.m. Feb. 2.

PRESIDENT'S STRATEGY BOARD

President Eisenhower Jan. 26 appointed an eight-man cold war psychological strategy board with William H. Jackson, New York broker, as Chairman. A White House announcement said the group "will survey and evaluate the government's information and related policies and activities with particular reference to international relations and national security."

ALLEN DULLES CIA HEAD

Allen W. Dulles, 59, appointed by President Eisenhower Jan. 24 to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is the brother of the new Secretary of State, and served as Deputy CIA director during the last 17 months of the Truman Administration. During World War II he was European Director for the Office of Strategic Services. He succeeds Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as CIA chief.

BENSON NAMES AIDE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Jan. 22 named C. M. Ferguson of Columbus, Ohio, as Director of the Agriculture Department's Federal Extension Service. Ferguson has been Director of the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service. He succeeds M. L. Wilson, but Wilson will continue in the Department as a counselor on extension work.

PETERSON ON IKE'S STAFF

President Eisenhower Jan. 28 appointed former Nebraska governor Val Peterson as an administrative assistant on his White House staff. It had been reported that Peterson was to become Ambassador to India, but that post requires Senate confirmation and the reports had it that the two GOP Senators from Nebraska, Hugh Butler, and Dwight Griswold, would block such confirmation.

As a White House aide, Peterson will receive \$15,000 a year.

State Roundup

COLORADO: Mrs. Alma K. Schneider announced Jan. 24 she would resign as GOP National Committee-woman for Colorado after U.S. Senate confirmation of her appointment as director of the Denver mint. Her appointment was confirmed Jan. 27. (See page 151).

CONNECTICUT: Paul R. Connery, 57, who represented the state on the National Democratic Committee until last summer, died Jan. 24. Once a key figure in state politics, Connery was replaced at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago by John M. Golden of New Haven.

NEW JERSEY: State Senator Kenneth C. Hand of Elizabeth said Jan. 24 he was considering an invitation by the Union County GOP organization to enter the race for the Republican nomination for governor. Assemblyman Fred E. Shephard of Union County has already announced his candidacy.

MARYLAND: State Senator Stanford Hoff Jan. 24 reportedly got the backing of the two U.S. Senators from Maryland, J. Glenn Beall (R) and John M. Butler (R), for the post of U.S. District Attorney for Maryland. Hoff was state GOP chairman from 1948 to 1950. Bernard J. Flynn, Democrat, who has been U.S. District Attorney from Maryland since 1934, has resigned.

WASHINGTON: At its own expense, and efforts, a 40-member committee of Washingtonians, the "Little Hoover Commission", has produced a program for re-organization of the state government.

Political Footnotes

OUTLINES DEMOCRATS' MISSION

Speaking at a meeting of the Young Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Chairman, said Jan. 22, "The new mission of the Democratic Party is to establish and carry forward effective research work...and to encourage development of political organization in the states."

CONTESTED SEAT TOTALS

Statistics compiled by William S. Warner, executive Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, showed Jan. 28 that in the race for contested House seats, GOP candidates last November polled 26,936,801 votes to 23,654,283 for the Democrats. The Committee reported that this gave GOP candidates a 3,282,518 edge over their Democratic opponents in some 343 cases where there were contested seats.

Figures made public earlier (CQ Weekly Report, p. 124) by the House GOP Campaign Committee covering all Congressional elections including those which were uncontested, gave the Democrats 239,271 more votes than the Republican House candidates. Warner said 82 Democrats were unopposed, while only 11 Republican candidates were unopposed in bids for House seats.

ATOMIC GAINS

In its 13th semi-annual report to Congress Jan. 28, the Atomic Energy Commission said that in the last six months, development of atomic power for industrial use and the propulsion of aircraft, submarines and large naval vessels "made longer forward strides than in any other half-year of the decade."

The AEC also reported that construction work at its Savannah River, S.C., plant has fallen behind, and blamed "delays in the delivery of supplies and equipment."

About a third of the report was devoted to allaying "public concern in some communities" regarding possible hazards from radioactivity as a result of periodic atomic blasts. The group said, "Experience to date has borne out...that nuclear tests can be held at the Nevada proving ground without serious hazard to persons, animals, crops, property, or industry."

The group estimated a total capital investment in atomic research and development of about \$7.5 billion.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

ON VINCENT BOARD

Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) Jan. 24 urged, in a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the abolishment of a board assigned to look into the John Carter Vincent case. President Truman established the five-man board after former Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed dissatisfaction with findings of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board that there was "reasonable doubt" as to career diplomat Vincent's loyalty. Clardy said he tried to imply in the letter the board might attempt to "whitewash" Vincent to the "embarrassment" of the new Eisenhower Administration.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Jan. 27 made public letters from former Secretary of State Dean Acheson stating he had not attempted to influence the board. The Subcommittee Jan. 6 had demanded to know by what authority the new study was ordered, and how it would be conducted and financed. Acheson gave a point-by-point reply.

FINANCIAL PROBE ASKED

A special study of laws concerning private financial interests of executive officials was called for Jan. 29 by Sens. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.). The study would be authorized by a resolution (S Con Res 7) to establish a Temporary Joint Committee on the Policy Governing the Private Financial Interests of Executive Officials.

Murray explained that, although the resolution "has a direct bearing on questions raised by the nomination of Charles E. Wilson, GM head, as Secretary of Defense," (see page 148) it also deals with the "much more important question of what the general policy of the U.S. should be to protect public interest from being jeopardized as a result of private financial interests of government officials."

OPERATION SMACK

The House prepared Jan. 29 to investigate details of an American combat raid staged in Korea Jan. 26 before

invited guests. The attack, known as "Operation Smack", stalled under heavy fire near the top of Spud Hill, north of Seoul. It was witnessed by Army and Air Force generals and war correspondents who were invited in advance. Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) introduced a resolution (H Res 121) Jan. 29 calling for "full official explanation." Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) of the House Armed Services Committee said Army Chief of Staff Gen. Lawton Collins would be asked to explain details of the operation to Congress.

TAFT'S LABOR LAW CHANGES

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) Jan. 26 introduced five bills (S 655 through S 659) incorporating 16 amendments to the (Taft-Hartley) Labor Management Relations Act of 1949, of which he was a principal author in the 80th Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 19).

Taft made it plain the amendments were not "Administration" measures, but only the first of what he hoped would be many proposals from interested parties on which the Senate Labor Subcommittee, of which he is Chairman, would hold prolonged hearings.

Among them, the five bills included provisions to:

- Permit discharged strikers to vote in plant elections on which union should represent the workers.

- Require representatives of management, as well as labor, to take non-Communist oaths.

- Enlarge the National Labor Relations Board from five to seven members.

- Make the General Counsel of the NLRB independent of the group and responsible to the President.

- Extend an employers "free speech" rights to express anti-union sentiments.

- Reduce paper work required of unions in reporting finances.

- Direct the NLRB to consider whether employers, as well as unions, are engaged in secondary boycotting.

- Modify the present definition of secondary boycott so that a plant union may refuse to do work sent to its plant from a struck plant.

- Facilitate reviews for employers who claim they are not engaged in interstate commerce and therefore not subject to Taft-Hartley Labor Act provisions.

- Eliminate individual penalties for participation in unauthorized strikes.

- Permit NLRB hearing officers to make recommendations in labor disputes.

- Force the discharge of Communists in a union shop.

- Free employers in union shops from the necessity of deducting union dues, assessments, and fines.

- Permit building trade unions to make labor contracts with employers before jobs begin and to have a form of union shop that a worker would have to join in seven days.

- Establish an advisory commission to watch over the NLRB's administration of the Act.

- Make mandatory examination of union welfare funds by the Secretary of Labor.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Here are sketches of two more chairmen of important Committees of the 83rd Congress that have similar functions:

Leverett Saltonstall

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, came into line for this post when Styles Bridges (R N.H.), ranking Republican in the group, announced he would prefer to be Appropriations Committee chairman.

Saltonstall, who was first elected to the Senate in 1944, served as party whip in the 82nd Congress. At the same time he held posts on the Senate Appropriations and Small Business Committees. He has been on Armed Services for six years.

Saltonstall Jan. 9 called for tighter unification of the armed forces and a revision of the Selective Service Act. He described the existing Unification Act as a "compromise setup."

The 60-year-old legislator has endorsed the United Nations; favored Universal Military Training (he has introduced a UMT bill (S 605) this year); and supported the sending of four U.S. divisions abroad for the North Atlantic Defense Force.

AGAINST "BACKYARD DEFENSE"

Saltonstall warned in 1952 that, no matter what happened in Korea, the U.S. must go all-out in its military preparations. The time is past, he said, when we can think "in terms of a backyard defense of the U.S."

The Massachusetts Senator voted for approval of the Marshall Plan in 1948, against a cut of 10 per cent in the 1949 Marshall Plan extension, for Greek-Turkish aid in 1947, for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty organization in 1949, and for military aid to NATO the same year. He opposed a cut in foreign aid in 1952, after voting against the curb on troops to Europe the preceding year.

Saltonstall was for retention of "peril points" in the trade program of 1949. He has sponsored legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin. He has also voted for federal aid to education, for the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1949 (Taft-Hartley), and for establishing title of the states to the oil-rich "tidelands."

In 1951, when asked to make a choice between General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's views on waging the Far Eastern conflict and those of the Administration, the Senator said he would "favor" the Administration policy of "wearing down the Communists." He said he feared bombing of Manchurian bases and a blockade of Chinese ports "might lead us into a third world war."

VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Saltonstall voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority when most of the Democrats and Republicans voted the same way (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency

in making known his stand on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	60%	95%	68%
80th Congress	81	93	96
81st Congress	62	87	94
82nd Congress	62	85	93

Dewey Short

New head of one of the nation's important watchdog units will be Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Short succeeds Carl Vinson (D Ga.).

The 54-year-old Missourian was elected to the 71st Congress in 1928. Defeated for re-election, he later won a seat in the 74th Congress (1935), and has served in each succeeding session.

A former minister turned politician, Short said in 1952 that unless a "reasonable" agreement is reached soon in the Korean negotiations, United Nations forces should "go in with everything we have and deliver a knockout blow, or else withdraw completely." He also declared that if MacArthur's advice on strategy had been followed, the Korean conflict might have been settled by now.

Short opposed economic aid to Europe. "There is no excuse for another cent going in aid to Western Europe," he said. He has opposed measures with this objective, since the days of the European Recovery Program. Although not as consistently against arms assistance, he on occasion has voted to trim military aid to Europe.

On the subject of defense at home, Short asserted that Congress should examine more closely all spending for this purpose, but that no action should be taken which would weaken the nation's defense efforts.

He has asserted that our defense is closely allied to our economic stability. The present trend toward deficit financing, in Short's opinion, is "economic suicide," and he has added: "We must put our own house in order or Russia won't have to fire a shot."

When Short returned from a trip to Europe in late 1951, he declared: "My respect for the State Department has increased. They are doing a wonderful job."

Although he believes in a strong America, Short has opposed the draft consistently for the last 10 years. He has also voted against Universal Military Training.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing Short's voting record:

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	91%	66%	98%
80th Congress	85	70	75
81st Congress	91	73	84
82nd Congress	97	80	81

Senate Vote: Wilson Confirmation, Bill Sponsors

1. Wilson Nomination. Nomination of Charles E. Wilson to be Secretary of Defense. Confirmed, 77-6, Jan. 26. (See story, p. 148).

Sponsors of the following bills are indicated by ✓
Sponsors of amendment (6) by X

4. St. Lawrence Seaway (S 589). Provides for creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the Seaway in U.S. territory. Introduced Jan. 23 by Wiley (R Wis.) and 16 others. (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 136).
5. Tidelands quitclaim (S J Res 13). Confirms and establishes titles of the states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters, and sets boundaries of coastal states at a point three miles seaward from the mean low tide or at a point farther seaward which was in effect when the state was admitted to the Union. Introduced Jan. 9 by Holland (D Fla.) and 39 others. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 126).
6. Oil for Education Amendment to Interim Tidelands Bill (to amend S 107). Provides that the five-eighths of the total revenue from the oil and gas deposits between mean low tide and a point three miles seaward and the 100 per cent of the revenue from oil and gas deposits seaward from that point, all of which would accrue to the federal government, be set aside for grants-in-aid to edu-

cation. During the present emergency (Korea) the funds could be used for defense purposes at the direction of Congress. Introduced Jan. 16 by Hill (D Ala.) and 21 others. (Amendment sponsors are indicated by an X). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 126).

7. Hawaiian Statehood (S 49 and 51). Provide for admission of Hawaii into the Union on an equal basis with the original states and for the formation of a constitution by the people of Hawaii. Introduced Jan. 7 by Cordon (R Ore.) and Murray (D Mont.) and 21 others. (CQ Weekly Report, page 105).
8. Alaskan Statehood (S 50). Provides for admission of Alaska into the Union on an equal basis with the original states. Introduced Jan. 7 by Murray (D Mont.) and 14 others. (Page 105).
9. Constitutional Amendment on Making of Treaties and Executive Agreements (S J Res 1). Prohibits the making of any treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in the Constitution, and provides that no treaty shall become effective as internal law unless appropriate legislation has been enacted by Congress, and that executive agreements shall be subject to same limitations as treaties. Introduced Jan. 7 by Bricker (R Ohio) and 61 others.
10. Committee on Consumer Interests (S Res 38). Creates a select Committee to study and survey all problems affecting consumer interests, with special attention to food, fuel, and clothing prices. Introduced Jan. 16 by Gillette (D Iowa) and 24 others.

		RECORD VOTES										DECLARED STANDS										
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TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	77				17	40	22	23	15	62	25										
	NAYS	6																				
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	47				9	25	3	8	0	44	6										
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SENATE CONFIRMS WILSON

Former General Motors Head Agrees To Sell Stock, Becomes Defense Head

The Senate Jan. 26 confirmed the nomination of Charles E. Wilson, former General Motors head, as Secretary of Defense on a 77-6 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 147). Senate approval of Wilson completed the Eisenhower cabinet and ended the dispute over Wilson's reluctance to dispose of his General Motors stock. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 129-30). Wilson took the oath of office Jan. 28.

Thirty Democrats and 47 Republicans voted for confirmation. Sens. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) announced for the nomination. Also not voting but announced as paired were Sens. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), for, and Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), against.

The six Senators voting against confirmation were Democrats Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.), Willis Smith (N.C.) and Independent Wayne Morse (Ore.).

COMMITTEE APPROVAL

The Senate Armed Services Committee approved the nomination Jan. 23 after Wilson had agreed to sell his General Motors stock (see p. 149). Following that endorsement, the Senate GOP Policy Committee Jan. 24 unanimously recommended confirmation.

There was considerable debate on the Senate floor Jan. 26 before the record vote on confirmation was taken. Lehman called the appointment "unfortunate" and said, "I do not believe you will ever convince the people that where there is a conflict of interest, that the head of the Defense Department will not be influenced by the holdings of his family."

Smith (D N.C.) argued Wilson could not avoid being at least indirectly interested in General Motors and said that confirming him as Secretary of Defense would set a precedent "that will plague us for years."

Morse led the opposition with a speech that lasted almost two hours. He said, "This nominee just does not possess the nth degree of ethical standards I believe necessary." He also charged that the "Defense Department, aided and abetted by General Motors," has not given small business a fair share of defense contracts.

MORSE FAINTS

A touch of drama marked the Senate debate. After the lengthy speech, Morse walked off the Senate floor and collapsed in the Senate lounge. He was quickly revived, however, and returned in time to vote against confirmation of Wilson.

Urging approval of the nomination, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said Wilson's "ability as an executive and as an administrator is unquestioned." Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said, "Now that Mr. Wilson

agreed to divest himself of his stock with General Motors, I will give him my very active and cordial support."

Some Senators who voted for the nomination, expressed misgivings about the wisdom of the Wilson appointment. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) argued that "there are many...who quite properly question the wisdom of turning to the largest military contracting firm in the United States for a Secretary of Defense." And Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) warned that Wilson "may very soon learn that there is a real difference between the talents of corporate management and the art...of leadership in government."

STASSEN CONFIRMED

The Senate Jan. 27 confirmed Harold E. Stassen as Mutual Security Administrator on a unanimous voice vote. Stassen succeeds W. Averell Harriman as director of the U.S. economic and military foreign aid program.

Stassen, former Minnesota governor, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 21 and two days later, the group unanimously recommended his confirmation as MSA chief. But Senate action on the nomination was delayed Jan. 23, when Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) blocked confirmation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 129).

The Senate Committee made public Jan. 24 Stassen's testimony at the closed-door hearing. In reply to Committee questions, Stassen said an end to the foreign aid program depended on "how long there will be a serious threat from the Soviet Union to world peace and to future American security."

He also said he would operate under the nation's foreign policy, and added he thought Congress had been wise in providing only limited military aid to other nations in the western hemisphere. "Having in mind the United States budget, you cannot afford to spend very much in the rest of the hemisphere," he commented.

During Senate debate on confirmation Jan. 27, Morse said Stassen had done a "great deal of fuzzy and confused thinking on subjects of great import," and added, "I would not have appointed him to this position." But Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said Stassen "will do a good job for his country."

MORTON CONFIRMED

Senate confirmation of Thruston Ballard Morton as Assistant Secretary of State came by voice vote Jan. 29 but was delayed several hours by a demand from Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) for a Committee report on Morton, former Republican Representative from Kentucky. The demand touched off an explosive debate between Morse and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), head of the Senate Foreign Relations unit. Wiley said Morse was "the champion filibusterer of the Senate." Morse said that Wiley became Chairman of his Committee only because of seniority.

WILSON TESTIMONY

The Senate Armed Services Committee Jan. 23 approved by unanimous voice vote the appointment of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense. Only 12 of the 15 Committee members were present for the vote, but Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Chairman of the unit, said the absentees -- Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), and W. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- gave no indication they would vote against the appointment.

Controversy over approval of the former General Motors head centered on his early reluctance to give up his GM stock. Some Senators felt this might be contrary to Section 434, Title 18, U.S. Code, which deals with "interested" persons who might profit from certain business transactions acting as government agents.

The Committee released transcripts of closed hearings during which Wilson and other Defense Department appointee-designates testified. Here are some of the highlights:

BONUS PLAN

Wilson Jan. 15 described a GM "bonus plan" payable over a five-year period to which he said he was entitled.

Wilson -- "Now, in the bonus plan it says that a man can earn out his bonus provided he does not do anything inimical to the interests of the corporation." He then quoted from a letter by the General Motors bonus and salary committee which ruled that any action by Wilson "as Secretary of Defense will not be regarded as inimical or ... contrary to the best interests of General Motors."

Saltonstall -- "Do you have any relationship with General Motors...which makes you feel you cannot be perfectly impartial...in the very important job which you will hold?"

Wilson -- "Certainly not. I said my ownership in General Motors is very small in percentage."

Q -- "If you have a renegotiation of contracts with General Motors, will that be embarrassing to you?"

A -- "I would have nothing to do with that."

Bridges -- "Is there anything in your judgment, in assuming the position of Secretary of Defense...that will conflict with your ownership of even a small part...of General Motors stock?"

Wilson -- "I am sure there never will be any such conflict."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) -- "Do you have any reluctance to pass on General Motors' contracts as Secretary of Defense or would you disqualify yourself?"

Wilson -- "No, I will not...General Motors is not trying to make a lot of money out of the defense program of the war, we did not out of World War II." (which part of Johnson's question this was intended to answer has been disputed.)

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) -- "You will continue to be a stockholder in General Motors, is that right?"

Wilson -- "Yes, Sir."

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) -- "...if a situation did arise where you had to make a decision which was extremely adverse to the interests of your stock and General Motors...could you make that decision?"

Wilson -- "Yes, sir; I could. I cannot conceive of one because for years I thought what was good for our country was good for General Motors, and vice versa."

OTHERS TESTIFY

Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense-designate Jan. 15 also appeared before the Senate unit. He said he had resigned as vice president of General Motors, was entitled to the retirement bonus and owned 2,842 shares of GM stock. He testified he had "absolutely no commitments" to GM and could make a decision adverse to the corporation.

Robert T. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Army-designate, Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy-designate and Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force-designate, testified at Committee hearings Jan. 16.

Stevens said he would transfer all decisions affecting the Stevens Co., in which he is a stockholder, to the Secretary of Defense, but would not hesitate to make decisions inimical to that company.

Anderson declared he had no business interests which would conflict with his duties. Talbott testified he would divest himself of all stock except where it involved serious financial loss.

WILSON REVERSES STAND

Wilson's opening statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee Jan. 23 reversed his original position. He said:

"...I have decided, after carefully considering the matter, to dispose of all of the General Motors stock which I now own and any which I am entitled to receive in the future...Mr. Kyes has authorized me to tell you that he will do the same thing."

Wilson added that as Secretary of Defense he would take any business which "might be the subject of misunderstanding" because of his former relationship with General Motors, to President Eisenhower for discussion.

In reply to Committee questions, Wilson said he would dispose of his GM stock "on or before April 1," some of which he said he would put in trust for members of his family. "It would not exceed 20 per cent," he said.

Johnson -- "...it is your recommendation that the Committee act favorably on the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air...?"

Wilson -- "That is certainly so..."

Q -- "Are we to understand that all the decisions that affect the companies in which the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force have investments will be made by you instead of them?"

A -- "It will be made by me, my deputy or someone else above them who has the proper responsibility and authority for making it."

COMMITTEE ACTION ON NOMINATIONS

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Armed Services Committee recommended confirmation of four Defense Department nominations after debate over the stock three of them hold in companies that do business with the Department.

The Committee Jan. 28 unanimously approved the nomination of Roger M. Kyes, retiring General Motors vice president, as Deputy Secretary of Defense. Kyes agreed to dispose of his General Motors stock "before April 1."

Two major developments hastened Committee approval of the three other nominees: Robert T. B. Stevens for Secretary of the Army, Harold E. Talbott for Secretary of the Air Force, and Robert B. Anderson to be Secretary of the Navy.

After taking the oath of office Jan. 28, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson issued a directive to all Defense Department officials saying they must withdraw from consideration of any Department contracts with companies in which they have an interest.

EISENHOWER LETTER

And the Committee Jan. 28 received a letter from President Eisenhower urging the group to consider the three nominations Jan. 29 "so that action may be expedited."

Following hearings Jan. 29, the Armed Services unit unanimously approved the nominations of Stevens and Anderson. The only opposition vote on the three was by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), against Talbott.

Testifying Jan. 29, Stevens told the group, "If the Committee feels I should dispose of my stock (in the Stevens Textile Co.) I am prepared to do so." Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said the Committee had approved Stevens with the understanding that he would do just that.

TALBOTT FOLLOWS SUIT

Talbott testified he would sell or give away all his stock in Chrysler Corp. except a small percentage he described as "a family holding corporation," and agreed to supply the Senate unit with a statement of his personal finances.

Anderson had testified he had no business interests that would conflict with his new job.

STATE DEPARTMENT

In an effort to speed approval of key State Department nominations, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 28 decided to waive temporarily its three-week old rule requiring FBI security reports on diplomatic nominees. Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said of the rule, "It was a good procedure we worked out, but it didn't work."

Wiley revealed that the Committee agreed to accept a letter from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles vouching for the loyalty of State Department nominees, in lieu of an FBI report, which would take up to 60 days to complete.

The Committee Jan. 29 received a "clearance letter from Dulles for five diplomatic appointees whose names are before the group. And after a 90-minute hearing Jan. 29 the Committee approved two of them.

By unanimous vote the Committee approved the nomination of Mrs. Oswald B. Lord to be U.S. Representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Winthrop W. Aldrich was approved as Ambassador to Great Britain, with Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) voting against the nomination.

AGRICULTURE

The Senate Agriculture Committee Jan. 27 questioned True D. Morse and J. Earl Coke briefly before approving their nominations as Undersecretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture respectively.

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) asked Morse if he had a plan to stop the decline in farm prices. When Morse replied he had not had time for that, Young said he hoped the Agriculture Department would "come up soon with a plan" because "it's the No. 1 problem today." Morse agreed, and added that "farmers' costs are not going down."

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) asked Coke if he favored price controls. "Not particularly if controls can be avoided," Coke replied.

Morse and Coke were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 29 on a voice vote.

SENATE CONFIRMATION

The Senate Jan. 26 to 29 confirmed the following nominations: (for previous confirmations, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 128-29).

Charles E. Wilson, Jan. 26, to be Secretary of Defense.

W. Walter Williams, Jan. 26, to be Undersecretary of Commerce.

Robert Blaine Murray, Jr., Jan. 26, to be Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation.

Samuel W. Anderson, Jan. 26, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Harold E. Stassen, Jan. 27, to be Mutual Security Administrator.

Marion B. Folsom, Jan. 27, to be Undersecretary of the Treasury.

H. Chapman Rose, Jan. 27, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Elbert P. Tuttle, Jan. 27, to be General Counsel of the Treasury Department.

T. Coleman Andrews, Jan. 27, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, Jan. 27, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Mrs. Alma K. Schneider, Jan. 27, to be Superintendent of the U.S. Mint at Denver.

William P. Rogers, Jan. 27, to be Deputy Attorney General.

Warren E. Burger, Jan. 27, to be Assistant Attorney General.

J. Lee Rankin, Jan. 27, to be Assistant Attorney General.

Carl W. McCardle, Jan. 29, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Former Rep. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Jan. 29, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Charles R. Hook, Jr., Jan. 29, to be Deputy Postmaster General.

John C. Allen, Jan. 29, to be Assistant Postmaster General.

True D. Morse, Jan. 29, to be Undersecretary of Agriculture.

J. Earl Coke, Jan. 29, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Committee Recommendations

These Senate Committees recommended for confirmation:

Robert W. Burgess, Jan. 27, to be Director of the Census (Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee)

H. Brian Holland, Jan. 28, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the tax division of the Department of Justice (Senate Judiciary Committee)

Warren Olney 3rd, Jan. 28, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice (Senate Judiciary Committee)

Roger M. Kyes, Jan. 28, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense (Senate Armed Services Committee)

Stephen F. Dunn, Jan. 28, to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce (Senate Commerce Committee)

Winthrop W. Aldrich, Jan. 29, to be Ambassador to Great Britain (Senate Foreign Relations Committee)

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Jan. 29, to be U.S. Representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission (Senate Foreign Relations Committee)

Robert T. B. Stevens, Jan. 29, to be Secretary of the Army (Senate Armed Services Committee)

Harold E. Talbott, Jan. 29, to be Secretary of the Air Force (Senate Armed Services Committee)

Robert B. Anderson, Jan. 29, to be Secretary of the Navy (Senate Armed Services Committee)

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., Jan. 30, for reappointment to National Mediation Board (Senate Labor Committee)

Eisenhower Nominations

President Eisenhower has made the following formal nominations, in addition to those which have received action:

Walter Bedell Smith, Jan. 22, to be Undersecretary of State.

Herman Phleger, Jan. 22, to be legal adviser of the Department of State.

Robert C. Watson, Jan., 22, to be Commissioner of Patents.

James B. Conant, Jan. 23, to be U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.

John H. Davis and Romeo E. Short, Jan. 26, to be members of Board of Directors of Commodity Credit Corporation.

James J. Wadsworth, Jan. 29, to be Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN

President Eisenhower Jan. 24 withdrew the nominations of four Justice Department aides appointed by former President Truman while Congress was in recess. The Truman nominees were Ross L. Malone, Jr., as Deputy Attorney General, and Charles B. Murray, Rowland F. Kirks and Charles S. Lyon, as Assistant Attorneys General.

COURT HITS LOBBY LAW

A ruling that it is unconstitutional for the government to require registration, under present lobby law penalty provisions, of persons engaged in lobbying was made by a federal judge Jan. 30.

U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled that Section 308 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is invalid, thereby dismissing long-pending charges against two state agricultural commissioners, one of whom is now dead, and two other persons.

In 1949, Ralph W. Moore, Washington commodity trader, was accused of taking money from Ralph M. Harriss, New York commodity broker, and others, to try to influence legislation without registering as a lobbyist. Harriss was accused of making contributions without reporting them.

James E. McDonald, late commissioner of agriculture of Texas, and Tom Linder, Georgia agricultural commissioner, were accused of getting financial help from Moore to aid in influencing legislation (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 69.)

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act went into effect Aug. 2, 1946, as part of the Congressional reorganization law enacted at that time. Section 308 calls for registration by any person "who shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration" to attempt to influence legislation. It applies also to any person or organization who solicits or receives money in connection with legislation, or whose "principal purpose" is to try to influence legislation.

SECOND ADVERSE RULING

Holtzoff served as a member of a three-judge district court which on March 17, 1952, in a decision later reversed, ruled key sections of the lobby law unconstitutional. This included section 305, requiring quarterly financial reports for registrants and from organizations raising funds which are used in connection with legislation. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 454.)

In his latest decision, as in 1952, Judge Holtzoff contended the law's registration and financial reports sections are unconstitutional because of the Act's penalty provisions. Maximum penalty under the Act is a \$5,000 fine, not more than 12 months imprisonment, or both, plus the additional provision that anyone convicted of the misdemeanor shall be suspended from lobbying for three years from date of conviction. Penalty for violation of the latter provision is a maximum of \$10,000, five years' imprisonment or both.

Holtzoff said Constitutional rights of every citizen to petition Congress had been denied.

The decision which Judge Holtzoff made March 17, 1952, was reversed on a technicality by the Supreme Court Oct. 13 of the same year, leaving the Act in full force. The high court did not rule on the law itself but said the special court's ruling had been entered against an attorney general no longer in office. The National Association of Manufacturers, which brought the original suit, petitioned the Court Oct. 28, 1952, to reconsider its decision -- a petition which the Court denied on Nov. 17.

HOW CHANGE WOULD STRENGTHEN CONGRESS' HAND

Voting participation of Representatives and Senators became a subject for close scrutiny Jan. 27 when the House and Senate Government Operations Committees amended and approved measures to extend the President's power to submit government reorganization plans to Congress.

Under provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 --due to expire March 31, 1953 -- reorganization plans submitted by the President become effective unless either house disapproves them within 60 days. Under the existing provision, more than half the membership (a Constitutional majority) of either house must vote to disapprove a plan to keep it from becoming effective.

This means 49 Senators or 218 Representatives have to vote to disapprove in order to defeat a plan, regardless of the number of Congressman actually participating in the voting.

The measures which received Committee approval Jan. 27 provide that a reorganization plan can be defeated by a "simple majority"--more than one-half of merely those present and voting--of either house.

If Congress passes the extension as approved by the Committees, the result will be that plans presented by the President can be defeated more easily than in the past.

A special Congressional Quarterly study of past Congressional voting shows that about the same number of Congressmen generally vote on reorganization measures as on other types of legislation.

During the 82nd Congress--1951 and 1952--the House had a total of 181 roll-call votes. The number of Representatives voting on these measures ranged from 233 to 426. (Total membership of the House is 435).

HOUSE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of vote totals on the 181 ballots follows:

Number Voting	Frequency
426 or more	1
401-425	19
376-400	43
351-375	37
326-350	42
301-325	19
276-300	11
251-275	6
226-250	3

Based on the above distribution (with intervals of 25), the median total vote on roll calls in the House of the 82nd Congress was 356.8.

On the two reorganization measures which have come up in the House since the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1949, the total votes were 320 and 398. The mean average total vote for the two was 359--only slightly higher than the median total for all votes in the past two years.

Cloture Votes

A study of Congressional voting participation points up the difficulty of accomplishing a controversial maneuver--invoking cloture to limit Senate debate.

Under Senate rules, debate can be stopped only by a vote of two-thirds of the total membership. This means that at least 64 Senators must vote for cloture in order to stop a filibuster--and that absenteeism reduces the chance of obtaining the necessary votes more than it does on simple majority roll calls, or even on votes that require approval of two-thirds of those voting.

This means that on the "median" total vote of 76 in the Senate for the past two years, only 13 Senators would have to vote against cloture in order to keep a filibuster going.

Cloture votes may draw a larger number of Senators to the floor than are present for the "median" vote on all issues. But even with the maximum Senate vote of 92 for the last two years, cloture could be prohibited by the voting opposition of only 29 Senators.

The most recent cloture votes were in 1950 when two attempts were made to limit debate. Both times the issues involved concerned FEPC and in neither case was the cloture vote successful. An attempt on May 19 was defeated 52 to 32, while another attempt was blocked July 12 on a 55 to 33 vote.

The House operates under different rules but when it sets a specific limit on debate it does so by a majority of those present and voting.

Under present reorganization provisions, a Presidential plan could be blocked in the House only if 218 or more Members voted to disapprove it. Under the committee-approved extension, a reorganization proposal on which 359 (the average of the past two votes) Representatives voted would be defeated if 180 of them cast ballots for disapproval. In other words, opponents of a given reorganization plan would require 38 votes fewer than in the past in order to defeat it, if the "average" number of Congressmen voted.

Although the voting participation on all roll calls in the House in 1951 and 1952 ranged from 233 to 426, some 122 (or 67 per cent) of the 181 vote totals were between 326 and 400.

SENATE VOTING

In the Senate of the 82nd Congress, 331 roll calls were taken. The voting participation on these ranged from 51 to 92. (Total membership is 96).

Distribution of vote totals on the 181 ballots follows:

Number Voting	Frequency
91 or more	5
81-90	92
71-80	152
61-70	70
51-60	12

Based on the above distribution (with intervals of 10), the median vote total on Senate roll calls in the 82nd Congress was 75.5.

Since the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1949, the Senate has taken 19 roll calls on reorganization plans. Vote totals on the 19 ranged from 71 to 92. The median total (computed the same way as for all Senate votes in 1951 and 1952) was 79.2 -- again slightly greater than the over-all median.

Under present provisions, a reorganization plan could be blocked in the Senate only if 49 or more Senators voted to disapprove. Under the committee-approved extension, a reorganization plan on which 79 (the average of the past 19 votes) Senators balloted would be defeated if 40 of them voted for disapproval. This means that opponents of a given reorganization proposal would need nine fewer votes than in the past to beat it if the "median" number of Senators voted.

Although the totals on all Senate roll calls in the 82nd Congress ranged from 51 to 92, some 314 (or 95 per cent) of the 331 vote totals were between 61 and 90.

Proponents of the "simple majority" amendment contended that in the past it has been too difficult to defeat reorganization plans. They pointed out that if only 233 Members voted on such a proposal -- as was the case on one House vote in the 82nd Congress -- only 16 of them would have to vote against disapproval for the plan to become effective.

NEW UNDERSECRETARY

The Senate by voice vote Jan. 27 passed a bill (S 243) to amend P.L. 73 and create a second Undersecretary in the State Department to deal with efficiency in Department operations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the bill Jan. 23. During Senate discussion that day, Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said the new Undersecretary would "take over the job of housecleaning and streamlining" the State Department, and had been "requested by Secretary of State Dulles."

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) Jan. 23 called this "one of those useless jobs" that would "entail much more in the way of expense." During debate Jan. 27, he termed the new post "entirely unnecessary." The job pays \$17,500 annually.

Speaking for the measure Jan. 27, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), said, "Just give us this great dispenser and we'll do the job of dispensing with excess employees."

One major change in the measure was agreed to by the Senate. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) proposed ending the new post Dec. 31, 1954, instead of in 1956.

President Eisenhower has announced he will name Donald B. Lourie, president of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, to the new post.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Terminate position of second Undersecretary Dec. 31, 1954. Voice.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Jan. 29 unanimously approved the Senate-passed bill.

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said the Committee made one change -- it added a provision specifying that Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, nominated as another Undersecretary, would have charge of the Department while Secretary of State Dulles is absent. This would relegate the new Undersecretary to third position in the official hierarchy.

CORRECTIONS

To further add to its growing reference and information value, CQ periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for all current material and for its permanent reference material back to and including CQ Almanac, Vol. I, 1945.

The corrections noted below should be made in CQ Weekly Reports for 1953. Page and paragraph are cited to make it easier to find and correct the mistakes.

Page 4, column 2, under "Expiring Legislation", seventh paragraph. Should read only: "The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Expires June 12, 1953." Strike out following two sentences.

Page 5, under "Foreign Aid," paragraph 9, first line -- should read: Present tax rate on individual incomes. The words "and corporate" should be struck out. (Existing rates on corporation taxes are not due to expire until March 31, 1954).

Page 114, column 2, under "Daniel A. Reed", first paragraph. Reed succeeded Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) as chairman (not Jere Cooper, D Tenn.).

Page 124, column 1, under "GOP Elects Roberts," first paragraph, last line, page citation should read-- (CQ Weekly Report, p. 128).

Special Supplement, No. 1-A, page vii, add checks in Column 9 of chart after the names of Bush and Purcell of Connecticut and Jackson of Washington. Also, page ix, add a check in column 9 of chart after the name of Ikard of Texas.

Page iv, column 1, CQ Weekly Report, Jan. 2, 1953. Strike out question and answer No. 5 of Congressional Quiz.

COMMITTEE FUNDS

The Senate Jan. 30 on a 73-0 roll-call vote granted \$150,000 (plus \$69,000 in carryover funds from the 82nd Congress) to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. (The roll call will be recorded on CQ's next vote chart.)

The Senate also voted \$75,000 for a Commerce Committee investigation of waterfront crime, \$50,000 for Banking Committee studies of economic mobilization, and \$31,634 to continue the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee until March 17.

These other groups were voted the following amounts: A Judiciary subcommittee -- \$97,803 to continue an investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's Office; Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee -- \$97,000; Labor Committee -- \$21,529 for added clerks; Commerce Committee -- \$16,521.

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NATIONS REVIEW 4-YEAR OLD STABILIZATION PLAN

The International Wheat Agreement expires July 31, 1953. Negotiations for a new agreement began at a meeting of representatives of the 46 member nations in Washington on Jan. 30. If a satisfactory agreement can be worked out, it will then be submitted to the Senate for approval.

The present agreement was put into effect in 1949, to run for four years. It represented the first successful agreement between producer and consumer countries, although efforts to reach such agreement had been started as early as 1931.

An agreement reached in 1948 never went into effect because the U.S. Senate failed to act on it before the deadline date (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 197). After additional negotiations in March and April of 1949, a new agreement was drawn up. The Senate ratified it June 13, and it went into effect Aug. 1, 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 370).

EXPORT-IMPORT STABILITY

The agreement was intended to stabilize the international wheat market by assuring importing countries adequate supplies of wheat at a fair price in times of scarcity and high prices and by assuring exporting countries markets for their wheat at equitable prices in times of surplus and low prices. This is accomplished by setting both "ceiling" and "floor" prices.

The four exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, Australia, and France -- are bound under the agreement to supply a certain amount of wheat at the ceiling price established in the agreement. The ceiling in the present agreement is \$1.80 a bushel. This guarantee operates when prices are at or above the ceiling, so that the 42 importing countries are assured of getting the guaranteed amount without having to pay more than the ceiling price. Once they have filled their guaranteed quantities for the year, the exporting countries may sell for any price they can get.

GUARANTEED AMOUNTS

For their part, the 42 importing countries are bound to purchase guaranteed amounts of wheat at the floor price. This guarantee operates when prices are at or below this level, and assures the exporters of a fair price for a specified amount of wheat. After importing countries have made their guaranteed purchases, they are free to bargain for additional quantities at lower prices. The minimum price for the current year, ending July 31, 1953, is \$1.20.

When prices are between the maximum and minimum levels, no guarantees operate, and exporting and importing countries may sell or buy in any quantities they see fit.

The minimum guarantees of the agreement had little chance to operate. When the agreement was negotiated in 1949, some drop in world wheat prices was anticipated. In fact, the 1949 agreement set the top price at 20 cents lower than the \$2 top price contained

in the 1948 agreement which failed of approval. On the other hand, the exporting countries got what looked like a better bargain because the minimum was held to \$1.20 instead of \$1.10.

However, because of the "cold war" and hostilities in Korea, world wheat prices have remained high -- and U.S. domestic wheat prices even higher. Exporting countries are asking for higher prices in the new agreement -- and importing countries are resisting the demand. A meeting of the International Wheat Council in London in 1952 failed to reach agreement over the question when consuming countries insisted on the present \$1.80 as against a U.S. proposal of \$2.50 (approximately our present domestic level) and a Canadian asking price of \$2.25.

The operation of the Wheat Agreement has provided an export market for American wheat even when American prices are higher than foreign prices. The gap between the guaranteed export price and the domestic level is covered by subsidies which the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to pay from funds provided by Congress for operation of the Wheat Agreement.

The average payment to cover this difference has run from 55 cents in 1949-50 to 68 cents in 1950-51 for each bushel of wheat sold under the agreement. The average in 1951-52 was 65 cents; it is expected to run somewhat lower in 1952-53. Here are estimated costs for the first three years of operation under the agreement:

Year	U.S. Quota (thousands)*	Average Price	Est. cost (thousands)
1949-50	162,833	\$0.55	\$ 89,558
1950-51	248,908	\$0.68	\$169,257
1951-52	255,266	\$0.65	\$165,923

*Includes flour in terms of wheat equivalent.

U.S. EXPORTS HEAVY

About one-third of U.S. wheat is exported. A drop in exports has been predicted if the wheat agreement is not renewed, because of the U.S. price level and the fact that CCC has no authority to subsidize exports other than those within wheat agreement quotas. During the three years the agreement has been in effect, the U.S. exported 667,007,000 bushels of wheat (including flour in terms of wheat equivalent) under the agreement; exports outside the agreement totaled 463,905,000 bushels.

Major farm organizations favor renewal of the agreement--with modifications.

National Grange: "Renewal...at reasonable prices."

Farmers Union: "extension...on a basis adapted to current conditions and related to an international farm parity index."

American Farm Bureau: "We favor in principle the idea...however, any renewal...should reduce the subsidy costs to the U.S. government, provide a formula for varying future agreement prices as economic conditions change and assure a fair allocation of export quotas."



Action

(FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See pages 147-151)

REORGANIZATION POWERS -- Senate and House Committees Jan. 27 approved bills (S 597 and HR 1979) to give President Eisenhower authority to reorganize the executive branch of the government. But both bills give Congress a closer check on the President's reorganization power than Mr. Truman had. (See page 152.)

Both the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations recommended extending the Reorganization Act of 1949 to April 1, 1955, with amendments that would strengthen the hand of Congress at the expense of the President.

The proposed change would make it possible for a simple majority of Members present and voting in either chamber to disapprove any Presidential plan to reorganize a government department. Under present law, which expires March 31, 1953, plans can be rejected only by a Constitutional majority -- 49 or more votes in the Senate or 218 votes or more in the House. Unless either the House or the Senate rejects a reorganization plan of the President within 60 days after it is submitted, it goes into effect automatically. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 107-110).

HOUSE

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) sponsored the House bill. Committee Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) offered the amendment to let a simple majority knock out a Presidential plan.

Although House Minority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) interpreted the amendment as "indicative of a break with President Eisenhower," the White House announced Jan. 29 that the President had agreed in advance to the proposed change in the law.

The Committee acted in the face of testimony by new Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge that a weakened bill would "make it almost impossible for the President to act the way you would want him to." He said the new Administration must be given "no more and no less than had been granted to its predecessor" in the way of authority if it was to live up to campaign promises to make government more economical and efficient. Hoffman told CQ Dodge was giving his own views, and not necessarily Eisenhower's.

The vote of the 30-member Committee was unanimous for reporting the bill, newsmen were told after the closed-door meeting. The vote on the amendment was said to be 15 Republicans to 14 Democrats with Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) voting "present."

Rep. William L. Dawson (D Ill.), ranking minority member, asked why Democrats had lined up solidly in voting against the amendment, told CQ he believed the Democratic members thought President Eisenhower should have the same power Truman had.

SENATE

The Senate Committee on Government Operations considered a bill sponsored by Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.). It was also reported unanimously. However, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) reserved the right to offer an amendment on the floor to restore the requirement of "veto" of Presidential plans by a Constitutional majority only. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) had offered a bill which would retain this requirement, and said Jan. 30 he thought Eisenhower "would have preferred" the Taft version. The President "should have the same powers as Truman" had, Taft added.

President Eisenhower the same day gave official status to a committee he had appointed to study reorganization of the executive branch of the government. The committee had been in existence unofficially since Nov. 30.

PROBE FUNDS -- The Senate Rules Committee Jan. 28 approved requests for:

\$150,000 to continue investigations of the Internal Security Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary (S Res 46).

\$97,000 to continue the Immigration Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary (S Res 47).

\$75,000 for an investigation of maritime matters by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee (S Res 41).

\$23,000 for an investigation of banking policies by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Res 42).

Continuation of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee until it can be reorganized next month (S Res 50).

Continuation of the Manpower Policies Subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee until Feb. 15.

MONOPOLIES -- The House Judiciary Committee Jan.

27 ordered its Monopoly Subcommittee to wind up the business monopoly and anti-trust investigations conducted during the 82nd Congress and make a final report.

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Committee Chairman, said the time extension was given for that "sole purpose" and "in effect" ends the Subcommittee's investigation of monopoly concentration of power in business. Any future anti-trust studies will be handled by the Subcommittee concerned with patents, Reed said.

The Committee also extended the life of the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Justice Department for another six months and set a June 30 deadline to allow the Subcommittee to finish up its inquiry and report.

Subcommittee head Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said he favored probing delays in deporting "underworld characters," appointments by the Office of Alien Property, allegations of Justice and State Department interference with a grand jury probe of UN employees, and outside activities of U.S. Attorneys.

New Hearings

HOME MORTGAGES -- At a Senate Banking and Currency Committee closed-door hearing Jan. 28, Raymond M. Foley, Federal Housing Administrator, and Carl R. Gray, Jr., Veterans Administrator, testified they see no present need to increase FHA and VA real estate mortgage interest rates. They were quoted as saying, however, that changing economic conditions may require a rate increase in the future.

Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he told the officials "I, and I am sure everyone in this room" would rather see the rates remain unchanged. But he added Senators are receiving many complaints from veterans and non-veterans about difficulties in getting private firms to take mortgages at the rate the FHA and VA are willing to insure them. He said builders and financial houses have contended this will continue as long as those rates are "unrealistically low."

Under existing law, the FHA can raise maximum interest rates on new FHA-insured mortgages to 5 per cent. The present level is 4½ per cent. The VA can lift VA mortgage rates to 4½ per cent, from the present 4 per cent maximum. Both increases would require Treasury Department approval.

FARM PRICES -- Starting an investigation of falling farm prices, which Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) Jan. 27 termed "unwarranted" and a threat to the national economy, the Senate Agriculture Committee was told Jan. 29 of Canadian grain imported as "unfit for human consumption" but later made into flour.

Frank H. Weitzel of the General Accounting Office estimated 40 million bushels of frost-damaged wheat were imported from Canada in 1952 and that each bushel converted to flour resulted in a bushel of high-grade U.S. wheat having to be bought by the government, for \$2.20, as surplus. The flour, he said, was not injurious to human health. The government lost considerable customs duties because of the tariff differential between edible and unfit grain, Weitzel added.

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) demanded that all companies and persons milling the damaged grain be named publicly and prosecuted. He also said the Committee should subpoena records of the Dallas Commodity Credit Corporation office, some of which Weitzel had said were missing.

Later Jan. 29, the Justice Department announced it had been studying the Canadian grain matter for several weeks and had referred it to "U.S. Attorneys in the districts involved."

STOCKPILING -- A probe of government stockpiling practices by the Senate Investigating Subcommittee headed by Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) began at a closed hearing Jan. 26. McCarthy, who is also chairman of the parent Government Operations Committee, then postponed further hearings for two weeks, so that the General Accounting Office could look into some aspects of the case.

McCarthy explained that all stockpiling hearings would be closed because they involve material classified "secret." He said his group was sifting reports that the U.S. has bought "strategic materials" at exorbitant prices

from countries "behind the Iron Curtain." The State Department said virtually no defense items had been imported from Communist countries since 1950.

SEGREGATION -- Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee Jan. 28 in behalf of his bill (HR 563) to ban segregation in transportation. He said railroads, bus, air and shipping lines have a variety of plans to separate Negroes from white passengers, despite Supreme Court rulings that it is illegal. Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) said he would urge the Committee to schedule hearings on Powell's bill.

Reports, Recommendations

CAMPAIGN REFORMS -- The Senate Elections Subcommittee of the 82nd Congress Jan. 24 released a report recommending the limit on spending for national political campaigns be increased from \$3 million to \$10 million a year.

Subcommittee members Sens. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) and Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) also proposed the ceiling on campaign spending by Senatorial candidates be raised to a \$50,000 limit or a total representing no more than ten cents for each vote cast in the last primary or general election for the office within the candidate's state. It suggested the absolute top spending limit be \$250,000. The present limit is \$25,000.

The report pointed out that federal laws exempt Senatorial candidates from listing expenditures for a variety of expenses, including printing, traveling and mailing. All exemptions should be abolished in favor of the increase in expenditures, it noted.

The Subcommittee, part of the Rules and Administration Committee, said it was not able to figure the total cost of campaigning for the past national campaign, but commented that estimates had placed the cost as high as \$100 million. The present \$3 million spending limitation placed on any one national political committee "is unrealistic under present-day conditions," it reported. The "unrealistic" limit, the group added, was responsible for the creation of additional committees, each working under the fund limitation.

Other recommendations made by the Subcommittee:

Congress request the states to provide uniform laws for recounts in federal races.

Tightening of present laws against circulation of scurrilous campaign literature. Where such literature is prepared or distributed with the knowledge of a candidate "it should serve as a basis for his disqualification by the Senate or House when it passes on his qualifications."

Committees sponsoring "educational" advertising in political campaigns be required to report their activities to the government.

The present \$5,000 limit on any individual's donation to any single candidate be retained, but those who donate to more than one candidate or more than one campaign committee be required to register and report such gifts to a central agency before the election.

SMALL BUSINESS -- Practically no openings are seen for new companies in the commercial air transportation field, according to a report released Jan. 17 by the Senate Small Business Committee.

The Civil Aeronautics Board prepared the report for the Monopoly Subcommittee of the Small Business Committee. The report said:

"With an airline network as comprehensive as that now in existence in the domestic, overseas and foreign field and offering competition in the major competitive areas, it is likely that there will be few, if any, opportunities in the foreseeable future for the entry of new companies in air transportation."

URGE PROBE CONTINUATION

The Senate Republican Policy Committee Jan. 24 "voted continuation" of the Senate Small Business Committee, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Chairman of the policy group, announced.

Knowland said his Committee went on record to retain the Small Business Committee in order to offset "misleading reports" that it would be abolished or allowed to die. The action was precipitated by letters Senators received expressing fear Republicans would drop the Committee, which was formed to guard the interests of small business, he added.

MANPOWER BLUEPRINTS -- The Senate Labor-Management Subcommittee of the 82nd Congress Jan. 26 released a report by two University of Minnesota professors urging advanced planning for utilization of the nation's manpower.

The report, entitled "Manpower Blueprint in a Free Economy" recommended that a centralized federal agency receive responsibility for drawing attention on manpower problems, encouraging a long-range view and assuming leadership in preparing manpower blueprints.

BEEF CONTROLS -- The House Agriculture Committee's Livestock Subcommittee urged Jan. 26 that price ceilings and other government controls on beef "be abandoned immediately." Regulations are contributing to a dangerous drop in prices to cattle farmers and are not benefiting consumers, the group said. (For members, see page 158).

Coming Up

TAX CUTS? -- Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Jan. 27 announced his group would "definitely" approve on Feb. 16 his bill (HR 1) cutting income tax rates by 11 per cent starting June 30.

"The House will pass the bill right away -- before the end of February," Reed said after a closed Committee meeting. Any requests by House leaders to postpone action on the tax bill until May or June will be honored "over my dead body," he added.

Reed said he had not consulted with the Eisenhower Administration or House leaders on his drive for early passage because "it isn't necessary." Strategy to bar amendments from the House floor also is being planned, he indicated.

Speaker of the House Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the bill might come out of Reed's Committee in February, but it would probably be several months before it reached the House floor.

"We've got to do some saving first--we've got to do some cutting," he added. Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), floor leader, echoed Martin's views.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The House Education and Labor Committee Jan. 28 announced extended hearings on revision of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law would begin the week of Feb. 9.

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), Committee Chairman, said the five bills (S 655 through S 659) introduced by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) Jan. 26 proposing 16 amendments to the law have not changed his plans to conduct "wide open" hearings over an indefinite period. (See page 145).

McConnell said the hearings would begin Feb. 10 or 11 and would continue until they were completed, possibly a matter of months, before specific amendments would be considered.

TIDELANDS -- Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) of the Senate Interior Committee announced Jan. 28 that hearings on the "tidelands oil" issue would begin in mid-February. (For Senators' attitudes, see chart, page 147; for background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 126).

The Committee also voted a two-year continuation for its study of the need for federal aid in developing new fuel sources. A resolution will ask the Senate for \$10,000 to continue the work.

TAX FRAUDS -- Hearings involving "past and present" officials of the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau will begin Feb. 3. Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), head of the Investigating Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, announced Jan. 27.

OFFICER FREEZE -- The House Armed Services Committee scheduled a hearing for Feb. 4 on the so-called "officers freeze." A 1952 amendment by Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) to an appropriations bill which put a tight ceiling on the number of officers in each service, is "destroying morale", Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) said Jan. 27. Committee counsel Robert Smart said 2,000 Navy lieutenants face demotion, 5,000 "jg's" are frozen in rank and the "freeze" would prevent the Air Force from expanding its air wings.

The Committee also agreed to consider oil losses at the Navy's Elk Hills, Calif., oil fields and voted to set up an investigating subcommittee on military expenditures. It will seek \$150,000 from the House for its probes.

VA REORGANIZATION -- The House Veterans Affairs Committee Jan. 28 scheduled an appearance by Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., Feb. 4 to explain Veterans Administration reorganization plans currently under study and to get his recommendations.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Congress continued organizing its committees, with new assignments to joint committees, and groups naming subcommittee members and chairmen. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 132, 133).

IMMIGRATION

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), Jan. 27 named five members of the House to the new Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. They included Reps. Louis E. Graham (R Pa.), Ruth Thompson (R Mich.), Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) and J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.).

Not named was Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), former Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which handles House immigration legislation through a subcommittee. Celler, who will be on the Immigration subcommittee in the present Congress, urged Speaker Martin to withdraw the five appointments. Martin, however, declined to do so.

Celler was one of the few House members to oppose the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952. On the other hand, Walter was co-sponsor of the Act. The others appointed voted to pass the law over the President's veto.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Membership of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee was completed with the appointment of two Representatives and one Senator to the group.

The appointments were of Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), on Jan. 26, and of Reps. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) and James T. Patterson (R Conn.), both on Jan. 27.

PUBLIC WORKS

Chairman George A. Dondero (R Mich.) of the House Public Works Committee Jan. 27 named the following Subcommittee Chairmen:

Flood Control--Russell V. Mack (R Wash.)
Rivers and Harbors--Homer D. Angell (R Ore.)
Roads -- J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio)
Public Buildings and Grounds--James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.).

INTERIOR, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Members of five subcommittees of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee were named Jan. 28. They were:

Indian Affairs--Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Chairman, Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.).

Irrigation and Reclamation--Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Chairman, Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Watkins, Anderson, and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.).

Territories and Insular Affairs--Cordon, Chairman; Watkins, Kuchel, Smathers and Jackson.

Minerals and Fuels--George W. Malone (R Nev.), Chairman; Millikin, Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), and Earle C. Clements (D Ky.).

Public Lands--Dworshak, Chairman; Cordon, Malone, Barrett, Murray, Russell B. Long (D La.), and Price Daniel (D Tex.).

LABOR, PUBLIC WELFARE

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Jan. 26 announced its five Subcommittees.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman, said Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) had been named Chairman of the Labor Subcommittee that will handle all measures and hearings concerning the Taft-Hartley labor law. (See page 145). Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) also were named to the Subcommittee.

Other subcommittees:

Civil Rights--Ives, Chairman; George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Dwight Griswold (R Neb.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

Education--Aiken, Chairman; Taft, Purtell, Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Douglas.

Veterans Affairs--Griswold, Chairman; Aiken, Goldwater, Murray and Kennedy.

Health--Purtell, Chairman; Griswold, Goldwater, Hill and Lehman.

Smith is an ex-officio member of all the Subcommittees.

AGRICULTURE

The House Agriculture Committee Jan. 24 announced membership of its Livestock Subcommittee as William S. Hill (R Colo.), Chairman; Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa), Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.), Paul B. Dague (R Pa.), Ralph Harvey (R Ind.), Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), W. R. Poage (D Tex.), John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Carl Albert (D Okla.), Clark W. Thompson (D Tex.), and A.S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla.).

ARMED SERVICES

The House Armed Services Committee Jan. 27 named these subcommittee Chairmen:

Materiel--Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.)
Personnel--Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)
Reserve System--Leroy Johnson (R Calif.)

TAX FRAUD PROBERS

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating tax frauds were named Jan. 23. They were Reps. Cecil R. King (Calif.), former chairman of the subcommittee, Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.) and Hale Boggs (La.). (For Republican members, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 99).

NON-ESSENTIAL EXPENDITURES

House members were named Jan. 26 to serve on the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures. They were Reps. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), John Taber (R N.Y.), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) and Clarence Cannon (D Mo.). Republicans have asked Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) to continue as Chairman of the Committee.

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1. Q--I don't want any subsidy but I think the government should let us working widows deduct baby sitting costs from income tax. Is Congress doing anything about it?

A--Bills to make such a change in the tax laws have been introduced, including S 494, by Sen. George Smathers (D Fla.), introduced Jan. 16; HR 305, by Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Jan. 3; HR 1566, by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), Jan. 13; HR 2074, by Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.), Jan. 26; and HR 2141, by Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), Jan. 26. The bills were referred to the Senate Finance or House Ways and Means Committees. Similar bills in 1952 were not acted on.

2. Q--Have any Presidents before Eisenhower had trouble getting Senate approval of cabinet officials?

A--Yes, but only a few times in nearly 400 nominations to cabinet posts has the Senate actually rejected a President's choice. For example, it turned thumbs down on cabinet nominations by Presidents Jackson (1), Tyler (4), Johnson (1), and Coolidge (1). In another case, after confirming President Grant's nomination of a wealthy New York merchant to be Treasury Secretary, the Senate at the last minute challenged his right to take the oath of office because of a law barring anyone interested in trade or commerce from the Treasury post. More recently, President Truman won acceptance for his cabinet nominations, but some of his appointments below cabinet level were rejected.

3. Q--I understand Congressional employees get a lot of extra pay above their basic pay. What's it for?

A--The "extras" are the pay raises Congress has enacted since the basic rates were established. Actual salaries are considerably more than basic pay. For example, an employee hired at the basic rate of \$5,000 would receive \$8,385.30.

4. Q--Is a Representative given any money to employ office help?

A--Yes. Unlike Senators, whose office allowance varies according to state population, each House Member is allotted \$12,500 in "basic" annual salary (plus automatic pay increases Congress has enacted) for office employees. In addition, each Senator and House Member is provided an office in Washington and one in his home state or district. If no federal building there has space available, he gets a rental allowance up to \$900 yearly.

5. Q--Do Congressional "resolutions" have the effect of law?

A--Joint resolutions do, if passed by both houses and approved by the President, just as do regular bills. Concurrent resolutions, which are subject to approval of both chambers, and simple resolutions, which pertain to one chamber only, do not become law.

6. Q--I read recently that the Treasury Department employs about 550 "lamp lighters." Where in the world do we taxpayers have 550 lamp lighters?

A--The Treasury Department says these persons light lamps on rivers, mostly in the St. Louis area on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Some of the lights are electric, but most are gas. The lamp lighters are employees of the Coast Guard, which is operated under the Treasury Department except during war. They are paid from about \$100 to \$4,000 a year, depending on how many lights they operate.

7. Q--I thought Congress passed a law settling the tidelands oil dispute. Why are Congressmen still introducing bills about it?

A--Congress twice (1946 and 1952) passed legislation giving the submerged coastal lands to the states, but each time it was vetoed by President Truman. In the new Congress bills have been introduced to give the oil-rich area to the states. Another bill would put it under federal-state control and a proposed amendment would channel the federal share of revenue to aid education.

8. Q--I know things are big in Texas and California, but are the "tidelands" they talk about in connection with undersea oil really three miles wide?

A--The actual tidelands, which aren't involved in the "tidelands oil" ownership dispute, are the lands between high and low tide as established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. However, legislation to settle the federal-state argument usually specifies the area three miles beyond low tide. In the case of Florida and Texas, some bills would give them control 10½ miles (three Spanish leagues) beyond low tide, the limit they said was in effect when they joined the union. California, Louisiana and Texas have most at stake in the tidelands dispute.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (2) 131; (3) 134; (7, 8) 126, 127.